The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 141. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

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RECAPTURE OF JACKSONVILLE.

Troops Engaged—Flight of the Rebels—Reconnoissance—St. John's Bluff—Starvation—The Refugees—Running the Blockade—Capture of Cannon—Union Feeling—Prisoners Taking the Oath.

From the Tribune's Special Correspondent.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Feb. 14.

On Saturday, February 6th, the pier at Hilton Head was thronged with transports, troops, and stores. The expedition was about to start. All the preparations that had been making for months were to culminate in action.

It was an Army Corps that General Seymour commanded on this occasion. Infantry, Engineers, Cavalry, Light and Heavy Artillery; Quartermaster's, Commissary's, Ordnance, and Medical Stores; all the myriad necessaries of an independent force had been gathered together.

On Sunday, February 7th, at 9 o'clock, the expedition came to a rendezvous in the mouth of the St. John's River, on the coast of Florida. At 11 o'clock the transports proceeded up the river; and after a few delays, caused by grounding on sand-bars, backing off, and the like, got to Jacksonville about 4 p. m.

Here the Maple Leaf tied up to the wharf. The General Hunter proceeded to the wharf next above. As the second mate, Mr. Elijah Norris, was tying a hawser to a post on the dock, a volley was fired from a small ruinous house fronting the river. One of the bullets pierced Mr. Norris's shoulder, and penetrated the side of the boat behind him. He is now doing well. No other casualty happened. The 54th Massachusetts, colored, Col. Hallowell, were on board the General Hunter and Maple Leaf. They swarmed out into the streets of Jacksonville, deployed as skirmishers, captured the signal-station, from which the volley had been fired, brought in three signal-men and three signal-guards as prisoners, and, in general, behaved with soldierly alacrity and bearing.

Next ashore were the Fortieth Massachusetts Mounted Infantry, Col. Henry, and the Independent Massachusetts cavalry, the whole under the command of Major Stevens. These were accompanied by Gen. Seymonr and his staff, and made an examination of the neighborhood, guided by refugees who had been brought for the purpose. It was ascertained that a yidette of twenty cavalrymen had been posted at Jacksonville, and had escaped when the transports turned the bend in the river. No forces could be found nearer than Camp Finnegan, where about 500 men were said to be, under command of Lieut.-Col. McCormick. A considerable force was said to be at a place called Baldwin, about twenty miles from Jacksonville, on the Tallahassee river. Gen. Finnegan was reported as the rebel in command. Guards were posted around Jacksonville; headquarters were chosen, and the rest of the troops were landed. The One Hundred-and-Fifteenth New York Volunteers were marched out toward the railroad, and night fell upon Jacksonville, in the possession of Union troops.

Next day a strong force was thrown out, and headed by the cavalry, surprised and captured a rebel battery of eight pieces, with ammunition. In this exploit the commands of Colonel Henry and Major Stevens greatly distinguished themselves. They rode past the rebels drawn up in line of battle at Baldwin, not staying to answer the challenge of the sentries. Here none but infantry were posted by the rebels, and not more than five hundred men were found to have been there. Charging after midnight upon the terrified gunners of Abel's (rebel) battery, resistance was useless. Their feeble and terrified supports of cavalry and infantry fell back and scattered. A rebel sergeant captured declares the stampede to have been general and very cowardly. In the mean time, the brigade commanded by Colonel Barton, in which were the 47th, 48th and 115th New York and the 54th Massachusetts, pressed closely upon the Confederates at Baldwin, and scattered them, taking about one hundred prisoners. In this brilliant charge seventeen men were wounded, two of them mortally.

On Thursday, Feb. 11, Maj. Stevens' and Col. Henry's cavalry command, overtook the enemy at the Little St. Mary's river, three-quarters of a mile from Barber's Station, and dispersed them after a brief resistance. Here some thirty prisoners were captured, and a number were killed and wounded. Of the cavalry, seventeen received gun-shots, of which two have proved fatal. The survivors will be brought to Hilton Head on the Cosmopolitan, and will receive every attention while on board the hospital ship.

The rebel troops in Florida adopt the Indian methods of warfare. They hide in bushes, pour volleys upon detached men, arrange ambuscades, scatter when attacked, and reassemble by previous arrangement. The two cavalrymen of the 40th Massachusetts killed at Little St. Mary's each received five balls from unseen foes. They had been sent forward to examine, the one a ford, the other a bridge. Both were orderly sergeants.

Proceeding to Sanderson, the cavalry found an immense depot of rebel commissary and quartermaster's stores all in flames lit by the enemy in their hasty retreat. Only one large building, used for storing salt, was spared. This was full, and fell into the hands of the United States. Sanderson is on the Jacksonville and Tallahassee Railroad, midway between Baldwin and Lake City, 40 miles from Jacksonville.

Further reconnoissances in force have been made as far as Lake City, Fla., where the rebels will probably make a stand. They are fortifying the place.

An examination of Green Cove Springs was made on the 13th by Dr. Swift, Chief Medical Director of the Department. The place is situate thirty-five miles above Jacksonville, on the St. John's river, and derives its name from a very fine sulphur spring. Three hotels, suitable for hospital purposes, were found and taken possession of. These had been used as barracks by the rebels. Three rebels, in a small boat, fired at the approach of the transport Nelly Baker, in which Dr. Swift and his protecting force were embarked. The boat, one man and three loaded muskets were captured. The hotel fixtures were carried off, with large quantities of turpentine, rosin and pitch. Three families took refuge on the Nelly Baker, and were brought with their effects to Jacksonville. The reconnoissance was extended as far as Picolata, forty-six miles above Jacksonville, and only one family was found to inhabit the whole region. All was abandoned by the enemy and inhabitants. At a place called Barber's Station, in this vicinity, 4,000 lbs of sugar, marked "Baldwin," and intended for the rebel soldiers at that place, were found. These were brought to Jacksonville. Important information as to the locality of a large amount of naval stores and cotton, hidden on the right bank of the St. John's river, for storage or blockade runners, was obtained.

The St. Mary's, a fine iron river steamer, almost new, was sunk, with a large amount of cotton on board—all rebel property—to prevent it falling into the hands of the national forces. Blockade-running vessels had been in the habit of ascending the St. John's river through many obscure creeks, aside from the principal embouchure. The practice now will be effectually stopped. At Barber's Station, 36 miles from Jacksonville, on a bend of the St. Mary's river, is a fine site for fortifications, that Gen. Gillmore has already taken possession of, as a defensive position. It derives its name from a cattle farmer named Barber, who has very lately paid taxes upon 37,000 head of cattle. Notwithstanding his great wealth he lives in the most wretched style, in a filthy house, without a vestige of refinement, comfort or decency. This is the style of the inhabitants along this route—"crackers," "sand hillers" and clay "eaters," who seem to have but one idea, which they share with the brute creation—the desire to find something to eat. Barber is in custody, on suspicion of complicity with the rebels.

Already, the inhabitants throng into our camps, asking for food. One woman, a gaunt spectre of starvation, applied to Colonel Montgomery, of the 2d South Carolina Regiment for "something to eat." She stated that she had been for many months subsisting on a quart of rice a day, and had nothing but a tea-cup to cook it with.

Through the exertions of United States Marshal Remington, a saw-mill has been started again in this city. It is capable of supplying the whole department with lumber. The neighboring forests will yield inexhaustible stores of timber. The Sanitary Commission has already brought hither its brig (the Mystic) laden with hospital stores. This noble institution has opened its store in Jacksonville. May every successive "opening" be as beneficial to the place and to our forces as this one.

Stores, supplies, and reinforcements are constantly arriving. It is intended on this, the third occasion that Jacksonville has been occupied by the Union forces, to make it the base of operations for the re-annexation of the State to the loyal Union.

The President's Proclamation of Emancipation is in great demand among the refugees. It is posted conspicuously in and around Jacksonville, and is liberally distributed among the people in the line of march taken by our troops. Many refugees arrive daily and hourly. All are anxious to return to the Union; they only express distrust and fear that, like previous occupations of their country by the national forces, this one will be temporary. Against this fear they are becoming fortified by seeing the immense force now brought hither. It is certain that at the rate which we have hitherto advanced a sufficient number of native Floridians will soon become emancipated from the tyrannical Richmond usurpers to reinstate their commonwealth among the fair sisterhood of the Union.

The refugees are unanimous in asserting that the secessionist cabal had never a very strong grasp in Florida. In proof of this, they cite the ill repute of the paper money issued by the Confederacy. This, they assert, *never* passed at par. Those who had gold and silver at the commencement of the rebellion have held on to it, only selling occasionally a little at an enormous rate of premium to blockade-runners. The latest sale quoted in Jacksonville was on the 5th of February, the day before we landed, when $100 in gold brought $2,400 in Confederate money.

No food was found in the country but a little Indian corn.

A portion of the Jacksonville and Tallahassee Railroad is in our possession. Gen. Gillmore intends to have the line in running order in a short time. The following rolling stock has already arrived from Fernandina, where it has been for some time past the prize of war: One locomotive and tender, one box car, three platform cars, and some railroad iron. A detachment of Col. Serrell's Engineer Corps, under Major Brooks, is engaged in putting the track and vehicles in proper condition.

Blockade running has been extensively carried on in this part of the country by rather an intricate and complex system of transhipments and land transportation. This route begins in Florida at a place called New Smyrna, near Musketoe Inlet, 80 miles south from St. Augustine; from this place the contraband goods are hauled overland to St. John's River; thence they are shipped to Fort Brooke on the Ochlawaha river, by small steamboats or flats; the next stage of the journey is to Waldo, a station on the Fernandina and Cedar Keys Railroad. Further transit North is now interrupted by the Union occupation of Baldwin, which is at the junction of the Fernandina and Cedar Keys with the Jacksonville and Tallahassee Railroad. By the best informed refugees it is stated that there are lacking but 22 miles of uninterrupted railroad transit between Florida and Georgia. This occurs between Quiknaw, on the Albany and Gulf Railroad from Savannah, Ga., and Monticello, Florida. Over this route, last March, over 5,000 stand of arms was obtained by the rebels.

At Baldwin ready for export were found 250 bales cotton, 200 barrels turpentine, 2,000 bushels of corn in ear and cornmeal in barrels; 50 barrels syrup, besides a large amount of salt, and 80 head of cattle.

Up to the afternoon of the 14th, thirteen cannon had been captured: Five at Camp Finnegan, eight miles from Jacksonville, and eight at Ten Mile Station. These are of various make and material. Two elegant brass six-pounders smooth bore bear the maker's name, "Bullock & Radcliff, Columbia, Georgia." Two wrought iron guns, named respectively, "Hornet" and "Tiger," are recognized by refugees as the handiwork of a Captain J. W. Pearson, who had a blacksmith's forge and machine shop at Orange Springs, Putnam county, Florida. This traitor had, it appears, in his employment when the war broke out, some skillful Northern workmen, whose ingenuity and industry he pressed into the service of the Usurpation, he having their exit from the country forbidden and guarded against. Reiterated threats of hanging these unhappy men were freely made. Their forced labor constructed these field pieces. They are well made, rifled, with a 2½ inch bore, and adapted to throw a four-pound ball. The carriages in the rear are made just like a plow-tail. Uncouth as they look, the guns are said to be well made and adapted to their purpose.

The Floridian refugees declare that there always has been a majority for the Union among the population of the State. When the election was held for delegates to a State Convention, called to consider the propriety of seceding from the Union, the "rich men," i. e. the slaveowners, used the most shameless and unconceal ed intimidation, declaring boldly that no Union candidate should ever be nominated. Thus a majority of the legal voters were deprived of their just rights; delegates were elected, against whom there was a majority of voters, if not votes. All they desire is permanence of rule under the Union authorities. They all deprecate the idea of the Union armies being withdrawn.

The latest reports are to the effect that Beauregard is marching in force to Tallahassee, and that Lake City is being garrisoned by Georgia troops, who are intrenching the place. These rumors are not yet authenticated, and are likely to be authoritatively denied.

Of the prisoners captured about one-half take the oath of allegiance. To all the President's Proclamation of Amnesty is read and explained. Those who reject its provisions are sent North, to be held for exchange.

The task of supplying the refugee families with food and shelter is already becoming very onerous. The Provost-Marshal will need many efficient aids. It is resolved to give work as laborers to all who are capable of performing it, and to insist upon their earning the money and rations given to them. Numerous liberated slaves are on their way from the various points occupied to Jacksonville. These are to be disposed of as at Port Royal—the able-bodied males will be employed as laborers, or enrolled as soldiers; all others will be rationed, temporarily, until land can be assigned them to cultivate for their own subsistence.

So far, the re-occupation of Florida has proceeded in as satisfactory a manner as could be desired. No disaster has interrupted the current of success entered upon by the forces under Gens. Gilmore and Seymour.

Work for Children.

One of the greatest defects in the education of children is in neglecting to accustom them to work. It is an evil peculiar to large towns and cities. A certain amount of work is necessary to the proper education of children; their future independence and comfort depends on their being accustomed to provide for the thousand constantly recurring wants that nature entails on them. Even if this necessity did not exist, moderate employment of some kind would preserve them from bad habits; promote health, and enable them to bear the confinement of the school room, and teach them more than anything else appropriate views respecting their future welfare.

It is too often the case that children after spending six hours of the day in school, are permitted to spend the rest of the day as they please. They do not consider that their after life depends upon the improvement of their youthful hours. They grow up in the world without a knowledge of its toils and its cares. They cannot appreciate the favors bestowed on them by their parents, as they do not know the toils they cost. Their bodies and minds are enervated, and they are constantly exposed to whatever vicious associations are within their reach.

The daughter probably becomes that pitiable object a fashionable girl. The son, if he surmounts the consequences of his parents' neglect, does it probably after his plans and station for life are fixed, when a knowledge of some of its important objects come too late. No man or woman is thoroughly educated if not required to labor. Whatever accomplishments they possess, whatever their mental training in the voyage of life, they require some practical knowledge and experience derived from accustoming themselves to useful labor of some sort.

OUR MILITARY BUDGET.

The Escape from the Libby—An Interesting Narrative.

[From the Washington Star, Feb. 18.]

A large number of the officers who escaped from Libby Prison a few days ago arrived in this city last night, and are stopping at the National and Metropolitan Hotels, and from them we gather very interesting statements relative to their manner of escape.

Over two months ago, the officers confined in Libby Prison conceived the idea of effecting their own exchange, and after the matter had been thoroughly discussed by some seven or eight of them, they undertook to dig for a distance toward a sewer running into the basin. This they proposed doing by commencing at a point in the cellar, near a chimney. This cellar was immediately under the hospital, and was the receptacle for refuse straw, thrown from the beds when they were changed, and for other refuse matter. Above the hospital was a room for officers, and above that yet another room. The chimney ran through all these rooms, and the prisoners, who were in the secret, improvised a rope, and night after night let working parties down, who successfully prosecuted their excavating operations.

The dirt was hid under the straw and other refuse matter in the cellar, and it was tramped down so as not to present too great a bulk. When the working party had got to a considerable distance underground, it was found difficult to haul the dirt back by hand, and a spittoon, which had been furnished by the officers in one of the rooms, was made to serve the purpose of a cart. A string was attached to it and it was run in the tunnel, and as soon as filled was drawn out, and the dirt deposited under the straw. But after hard work, and digging with fingernails, knives, and chisels a number of feet, the working party found themselves stopped by piles driven in the ground. These were at least a foot in diameter. But they were not discouraged. Penknives, or any other articles that would cut, were called for; and, after chipping, chipping, chipping for a long time, the piles were severed, and the tunnelers commenced again, and in a few moments reached the sewer.

But, here an unexpected obstacle met their further progress. The stench from the sewers and the flow of filthy water was so great that one of the party fainted, and was dragged out more dead than alive, and the project in that direction had to be abandoned. The failure was communicated to a few others beside those who had first thought of escape, and then a party of seventeen, after viewing the premises and surroundings, concluded to tunnel under Carey street. On the opposite side of this street from the prison was a sort of carriage house or outhouse, and the project was to dig under the street and emerge from under or near the house. There was a high fence around it, and the guard was outside of this fence. The prisoners then commenced to dig at the other side of the chimney, and after a few handsful of dirt had been removed, they found themselves stopped by a stone wall, which proved afterwards to be three feet thick. The party were by no means undaunted, and with penknives and pocket knives, they commenced operations upon the stone and mortar.

After nineteen days and nights' hard work, they again struck the earth beyond the wall and pushed their work forward. Here, too (after they had got some distance under ground), the friendly spittoon was brought into requisition, and the dirt was hauled out in small quantities. After digging for some days, the question arose whether they had not reached the point aimed at, and in order to if possible test the matter, Capt. Gallagher, of the 2d Ohio Regiment, pretended that he had a box in the carriage house over the way, and desired to search it out. This carriage house, it is proper to state, was used as a receptacle for boxes and goods sent to prisoners from the North, and the recipients were often allowed to go, under guard, across the street to secure their property. Capt. Gallagher was granted permission to go there, and as he walked across, under guard, he, as well as he could, paced off the distance, and concluded that the street was about fifty feet wide.

On the 6th or 7th of February the working party supposed they had gone a sufficient distance, and commenced to dig upward. When near the surface they heard the rebel guards talking above them, and discovered they were some two or three feet yet outside the fence.

The displacing of a stone made considerable noise, and one of the sentinels called to his comrade and asked him what the noise meant. The guards, after listening a few minutes, concluded that nothing was wrong, and returned to their boats. This hole was stopped up by inserting into the crevice a pair of old pantaloons filled with straw, and by bolstering the whole with boards, which they secured from the floors, &c., of the prison.

The tunnel was then continued some six or seven feet more, and when the working party supposed they were about ready to emerge to daylight, others in the prison were informed that there was a way now open for escape. One hundred and nine of the prisoners decided to make the attempt to get away. Others refused, fearing the consequences if they were recaptured; and others yet (among whom were Gen. Neal Dow) declined to make the attempt because (as they said) they did not desire to have their Government back down from its enunciated policy of exchange. Col. Rose, of New York, Col. Kendrick, of Tenn., Capt. Jones, Lieut. Bradford and others, informed Gen. Dow that they could not see how making their escape would affect the policy of exchange. Their principle was that it was their personal right to escape if they could, and their duty to their Government to make the attempt.

About 8½ o'clock on the evening of the 9th, the prisoners started out, Col. Rose of New York, leading the van. Before starting, the prisoners had divided themselves into squads of two, three, and four, and each squad was to take a different route, and after they were out were to push for the Union lines as fast as possible. It was the understanding that the working party was to have an hour's start of the other prisoners, and, consequently, the rope ladder in the cellar was drawn out. Before the expiration of the hour, however, the other prisoners became impatient, and were let down through the chimney successfully into the cellar.

Col. W. P. Kendrick, of West Tennessee, Capt. D. J. Jones, of the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, and Lieut R. Y. Bradford, of the 2d West Tennessee, were detailed as a rear guard, or rather to go out last; and from a window Col. Kendrick and his companions could see the fugitives walk out of a gate at the other end of the inclosure of the carriage-house, and fearlessly move off. The aperture was so narrow that but one man could get through at a time, and each squad carried with them provisions in a haversack.

At midnight a false alarm was created, and the prisoners made considerable noise in getting back to their respective quarters. Providentially, however, the guard suspected nothing wrong, and in a few moments the exodus was again commenced. Col Kendrick and his companions, looked with some trepidation upon the movements of the fugitives, as some of them exercising but little discretion, moved boldly out of the inclosure into the glare of the gas-light. Many of them were, however, in citizens' dress, and as all the rebel guards wear the United States uniform, but little suspicion could be excited, even if the fugitives had been accosted by a guard.

Between one and two o'clock the lamps were extinguished in the streets, and then the exit was more safely accomplished. There were many officers who desired to leave, who were so weak and feeble that they were dragged through the tunnel by main force and carried to places of safety, until such time as they would be able to move on their journey. At 2½ o'clock, Capt. Jones, Col. Kendrick, and Lieutenant Bradford passed out in the order in which they are named, and as Col. K. emerged from the hole, he heard the guard within a few feet of him sing out, "Post No. 7 half-past two in the morning and all's well." Col. K. says he could hardly resist the temptation of saying: "Not so well as you think, except for the Yanks." Lieutenant Bradford was intrusted with the provisions for this squad, and in getting through he was obliged to leave his haversack behind him, as he could not get through with it upon him.

Once out, they proceeded up the street, keeping in the shade of the buildings, and eastwardly through the city.

A description of the route pursued by this party and of the tribulations through which they passed will give some idea of the rough time they all had of it. Colonel Kendrick had, before leaving the prison, mapped out his course, and concluded that the best route to take was the one toward Norfolk or Fortress Monroe, as there were fewer rebel pickets in that direction. They therefore kept the York River railroad to the left and moved toward the Chickahominy river. They passed through Boar swamp and crossed the road leading to Bottom Bridge. Sometimes they waded through mud and water almost up to their necks, and kept the Bottom Bridge road to their left, although at times they could see and hear the cars traveling over the York River Road.

While passing through the swamp near the Chickahominy, Col. Kendrick sprained his ankle and fell. Fortunate too, was that fall for him and his party, for while he was lying there one of them chanced to look up, and saw in a direct line with them a swamp bridge, and in the dim outline they could perceive that parties with muskets were passing over the bridge. They therefore moved some distance to the south, and after passing through more of the swamp, reached the Chickahominy about four miles from Bottom Bridge. Here now was a difficulty. The river was only twenty feet wide, but it is was very deep, and the refugees were worn out and fatigued. Chancing, however, to look up, Lieut. Bradford saw that two trees had fallen on either side of the river, and that their branches were interlocked. By crawling up one tree and down the other, the fugitives reached the east bank of the Chickahominy, and Col. Kendrick could not help remarking that he believed Providence was on their side, else they would not have met that Natural Bridge.

They subsequently learned of a friendly negro that had they crossed the bridge they had seen they would assuredly have been recaptured, for Captain Turner, the keeper of Libby Prison, had been out and posted guards there, and in fact had alarmed the whole country, and got the people up as a vigilance committee to capture the escaped prisoners.

After crossing over this natural bridge, they laid down on the ground and slept until sunrise on the morning of the 11th, when they continued on their way, keeping eastwardly as near as they could. Up to this time they had had nothing to eat, and were almost famished. About noon on the 11th, they met several negroes, who gave them information as to the whereabout of the rebel pickets, and furnished them with food.

Acting under the advice of these friendly negroes, they remained quietly in the woods until darkness had set in, when they were furnished with a comfortable supper by the negroes, and after dark proceeded on their way, the negroes (who everywhere showed their friendship to the fugitives) having first directed them how to avoid the rebel pickets. That night they passed a camp of rebels, and could plainly see the smoke and camp fires. But their wearied feet gave out, and they were compelled to stop and rest, having only marched five miles that day.

They started again at daylight on the 13th, and after moving awhile through the woods they saw a negro woman working in a field and called her to them, and from her received directions, and were told that the rebel pickets had been about there looking for the fugutives from Libby. Here they laid low again, and resumed their journey when darkness set in, and marched five miles, but halted until the morning of the 14th, when the journey was resumed.

At one point they met a negro in the field, and she told them that her mistress was a Secesh woman, and that she had a son in the rebel army. The party, however, were exceedingly hungry and they determined to secure some food. This they did by boldly approaching the house and informing the mistress that they were fugitives from Norfolk, who had been driven out by Butler; and the Secesh sympathies of the woman were at once aroused, and she gave them of her substance, and started them on their way with direction how to avoia the Yankee soldiers, who occasionally scouted in that vicinity. This information was exceedingly valuable to the refugees, for by it they discovered the whereabout of the Union forces.

When about fifteen miles from Williamsburg, the party came upon the main road, and found the tracks of a large body of cavalry. A piece of paper found by Captain Jones satisfied him that they were Union cavalry; but his companions were suspicious, and avoided the road and moved forward, and at the "Burnt Ordinary" (about ten miles from Williamsburg) awaited the return of the cavalry that had moved up the road, and from behind a fence corner where they were secreted, the fugitives saw the flag of the Union, supported by a squadron of cavalry, which proved to be a detachment of Col. Spear's 11th Pennsylvania regiment, sent out for the purpose of picking up escaped prisoners. Col. Kendrick says his feelings at seeing the old flag are indescribable.

The party rode into Williamsburg with the cavalry, where they were quartered for the night, and where they found eleven others who had escaped safely. Colonel Spear and his command furnished the officers with clothing and other necessaries.

At all points along the route the fugitives describe their reception by the negroes as most enthusiastic, and there was no lack of white people who sympathized with them and helped them on their way.

From those officers we learn that there is a wide-spread Union feeling in Richmond. Jeff Davis is held in detestation, but all who do not heartily indorse the Rebel Government are spotted and watched. There are at this time eighteen persons confined in Castle Thunder on charge of attempts to assassinate the Rebel President. These prisoners also confirm the report that an attempt was made to burn Jeff's mansion, and that one morning his servants found a coffin upon his porch.

In their escape the officers were aided by citizens of Richmond—not foreigners or the poor classes only, but by natives and persons of wealth. They know their friends there, but very properly withhold any mention of their names. Of those who got out of Libby there were a number of sick ones, who were cared for by Union people, and will eventually reach the Union lines through their aid.

The officers also report the fact that some time ago, through the aid of citizens, they obtained communication with the soldiers on Belle Island, and there was to be a concerted movement to escape. The soldiers had been furnished with arms, which they had secreted. The officers at Libby were to secure the guards there and act in concert with the Belle Island men, but just as the affair was ready to be carried into execution the project was exposed. Suspicion at once rested upon a certain Union Lieutenant Colonel, who was in favor with the Rebel authorities, had the freedom of the city, and moved about at will in the hospitals and elsewhere. He had been suspected for some time, and one day was accused of exposing the affair.

The indignation of the officers whose plans had thus been thwarted through the perfidy of (as they believed) one of their number, cannot be described. Some cried out, "Hang him! hang him!" One ran to his blanket, and tearing it in strips, said he had a rope ready; and others were in favor of pitching the fellow out of the window and letting his brains bespatter the pavement below. Wiser counsels, however, prevailed, and it was concluded that it was better to let the traitor live, and report him to his Government, if opportunity ever offered. The Lieutenant-Colonel, it is understood, will be reported to the War Office. His excuse is that he informed a Union officer in hospital of the attempted escape, and that a rebel officer overheard the conversation.

These prisoners confirm in every particular the statements heretofore made of the treatment of Federal prisoners there. The rations of the officers were about the same as those of the rebel privates, but our privates on Belle Island did not fare so well. As long as the boxes sent from friends at the North were delivered, they lived as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Those who had money were allowed to send out and get what they wanted by paying three times more than Richmond prices, the profits going into the pockets of the officers of the prison. In other respects the treatment was quite harsh.

When a prisoner entered the prison, any articles found upon him that were fancied by the rebel officers or guards were taken possession of. They pretended the money and articles were deposited with the quartermaster.

The sleeping accommodations were very poor, and the only place they had to exercise their limbs in was the dining room. For a while the officers were not furnished with meat at all, and at one time they received flesh which was pronounced by those among the officers who knew something of butchering as being mule meat, as they knew of no cattle used for food which had bones like those found in the meat.

The privates on Belle Island, it is unquestioned, have eaten dogs; in fact, were obliged to do it in order to sustain life.

On the boat, coming up from Fortress Monroe yesterday, the officers had a meeting, which was presided over by Col. W. P. Kendrick of the Third West Tennessee Cavalry, and at which Col. West of the Fourth Wisconsin acted as Secretary, and the following card was unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned, officers of the United States Army, and recently prisoners of war, desire to express their deep gratitude to Maj. Gen. Butler, Brig. Gen. Wistar, Col. West of the 1st Regiment Pennsylvania Artillery, and the gallant officers and men of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry and the 1st New York Mounted Rifles, for their effective assistance in completing our escape from the Rebel Libby Prison at Richmond and the lines of the pickets and bloodhounds of the Rebel army, and also for the many acts of kindness so gracefully tendered us in our present time of need.

"We desire also, in common with every loyal heart in the Union, to tender to Maj. Gen. Butler our high appreciation of his prompt and extensive efforts to aid our comrades who are yet in the Rebel lines attempting to elude their vigilance and make good their escape from that prison of refined cruelty and slow death."

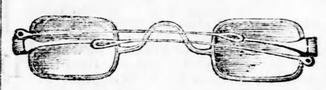
This is signed by the following officers, who are all at this time in this city.

Wm. B. McCreery, 21st Mich. inf.
W. P. Kendrick, Col. 3d West Tenn. cav.
Alex. Theobold Von Wizel, Lieut-Col. 74th Pa. vol. inf.
Geo. C. Davis, Col. 4th Maine vol. inf.
J. F. Boyd, Lieut-Col. and Quartermaster vols.
T. S. West, Lieut-Col. 24th Wis. vol. inf.
H. C. Hobart, Lieut-Col. 21st Wis. vol. inf.
J. P. Collins, Major 29th Ind. inf.
G. R. Fitzsimmons, 20th Ind. vols.
J. F. Gallaher, Capt. Co B, 2d Ohio vols.
Matt. Boyd, Capt. 73d Ind.
A. G. Hamilton, Capt. Co. A, 12th Ky. cav.
L. N. Johnson, Capt. Co. H, 6th Ky. vol. inf.
W. S. B. Randall, Capt. Co. C, 2d Ohio inf.
Michael Gallagher, Capt. 2d N. J. cav.
Morton Tower, Capt. 13th Mass. vols.
D. J. Jones, Capt. 1st Ky. inf.
S. C. Bose, Capt. 4th Mo. cav.
T. Clark, Capt. 79th Ill. inf.
Albert Walliser, 1st Lieut. 29th Wis.
John C. Fisher, 1st Lieut. 74th Ind. bat.
Wm. Reynold, 1st Lieut. 73d Ind. vols.
James M. Wells, Lieut. Co. F, 5th Mich. vol. cavalry.
L. P. Williams, Lieut. 73d Ind. vols.
N. J. McKeen, Lieut. Co. H, 21st Ill.

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,



AND MANUFACTURER OF

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CARBON OIL HYDROMETER,

DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS,

SACCHAROMETERS, &c

IMPORTER OF

FINE FIELD GLASSES,

TELESCOPES, &c.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES

MADE TO FIT AND WARRANTED TO SUIT.

No. 58 FIFTH STREET,

Next door to Adams' Express Office.

se7

REMOVAL.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL,
I will remove my place of business to
No. 51 Fifth street, opposite the Theatre,
And will be prepared to give the public general satisfaction, with a well selected stock of Optical Goods, and a large supply of RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES. They are warranted to strengthen and improve the SIGHT. Made and sold only by
J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,
fe10 39 FIFTH street.

HOTELS.

"THE UNION" HOTEL,
ARCH STREET,
Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
T. S. WEBB & SONS.
THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB. sel1:1y

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET.
M'KEESPORT, PA
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KUEINMAN.
M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB,
PROPRIETOR.
NEAR SHARPSBURG. sel9

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of SPANG, CHALFANT & CO., was dissolved by limitation on the first of January, 1864. The business of the late firm will be settled by the new firm of SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.
CHARLES H. SPANG,
JOHN W. CHALFANT,
ALEX. M. BYERS,
CAMPBELL B. HERRON.
February 4, 1864. fe5:1m

DISSOLUTION.
The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1863.

W. M. & H. Claney & Co.,
Shippers and Dealers
IN COAL, COKE, EASTERN AND COMMON LIME, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, TILE PLASTER AND CEMENT.
All orders left at our Yards,
Nos. 523 & 697 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.
And Corner of Anderson street and South Common, and 33d Leacock street, ALLEGHENY, will receive prompt attention.
Terms—CASH. de29:tf

GOLD AND STOCK PURCHASES
IN NEW YORK.
R. H. Gallaher & Brother,
BROKERS,
No. 18 William street,
NEW YORK.
BUY and SELL GOLD, STOCKS and other SECURITIES, at all the STOCK BOARDS, and fill Telegraphic, or Mail orders with promptitude. They attend regularly the EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and any dispatches addressed to them there, after 7 p. m., and up to 10 p. m., will meet with attention.
N. B. Correspondents will have to remit the necessary margins which will be placed to their credit in the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY. fe8:tf

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales, and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. MEALS served up at all hours. feb1:1y

HENRY SHALER'S
Monongahela Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 19 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The very best of Shell and Can OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. de29:3m

PH. BABINGER,
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 20 Market street.
The very best of Shell and Can Oysters served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. Warm LUNCH every morning. ja21:tf

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 & 131 SMITHFIELD street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. sep7:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.
☞ Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season. oct7:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 FIFTH street,
Odd Fellows Hall Building.
se7:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
or28:1y PITTSBURGH.

C. R. LEONHAUSER & J. J. ROEMER, the latter formerly of Eli Young's Exchange, have just opened a
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
at No. 137 SMITHFIELD st., near Virgin alley, where they will keep always on hand fresh Shell, Bucket and Can OYSTERS, and will serve up all the delicacies of the season. Prices 20 to 25 per cent. lower than any house in town. Meals served up at short notice. Give us a call.
no28:tf C. R. LEONHAUSER & CO.

BOWERY SALOON,
No. 48 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAS. S. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.
se7:6m

HENRY BENDER'S
Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,
No. 241 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

HENRY ZIMMERMANN'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 95 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Corner Federal and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The choicest WINES, ALES, BEERS and LIQUORS kept constantly on hand. [no25:3m

UPHOLSTERY.

HOLTZMAN & WIEDERHOLD,
(Successors to J. Seibert.)
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
No. 160 THIRD street,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers and dealers in Curtains, Cornices, Bands, Shades and Blinds, Mattresses, Comforts, Cushions, &c.
Particular attention paid to Steamboat work. Carpets fitted and laid to order. se11:6m

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN.
E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 THIRD street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fire-board Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,
MANCHESTER SAW MILL,
Dealers in all kinds of
Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c.
ALSO,
MANUFACTURERS OF NAIL KEGS,
Beaver street, near Sheffield, Manchester, Pa.
no19:1y

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,
MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,
Between Beaver street and Ohio river.
MANCHESTER, PA.
☞ Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Palings, &c. sep7

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAGLE TANNERY.
CHARLES KIEF

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photoaraphs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

Outside Reading Matter.

FIRST PAGE.—Capture of Jacksonville—Troops Engaged—Flight of the Rebels—Reconnoissance—St. John's Bluff—Starvation—The Refugees—Running the Blockade—Capture of Canoes—Union Feeling—Prisoners Taking the Oath—Our Military Budget—The Escape from the Libby—An Interesting Narrative.

FOURTH PAGE.—List of Local Stocks—New York Stock Market—Monetary Affairs—The Markets of Neighboring Cities—Marine Affairs, &c.

MOBILE COURT HOUSE BURNED.—The Court House at Mobile, valued at 200,000, was recently destroyed by fire.

ARKANSAS SENATOR DEAD.—Ex-United States Senator Borland, of Arkansas, died in Texas recently.

ALL was quiet in front of Chattanooga on the 21st inst. The situation of the rebel army was unknown. The weather was mild and pleasant.

OHIO RECRUITS.—The total number of men mustered into the service under the late draft in Ohio, up to Saturday, was thirteen thousand nine hundred.

GENERAL DAVIDSON RELIEVED.—Gen. Davidson is relieved of the command of the First Division of Gen. Steele's army, and ordered to Cairo to report to the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau at Washington. General Carr succeeds Davidson, and General Kimball takes command of Carr's old division.

DROWNED.—A dispatch from St. Louis of the 22d states that a daughter of Rev. Dr. Elliott, aged seventeen, and a daughter and son of Thomas L. Salisbury, of the Home Mutual Insurance Company, aged eighteen and fourteen, were drowned on Saturday while skating near that city.

A HERO DROWNED.—The body of Sergeant Major Quinn, 96th Illinois, was found deeply imbedded in ice, at Chicago, on Friday last. He had been wounded at Chicamauga; left for dead on the field; was taken prisoner and paroled; had been home on furlough, and was returning to the army when he accidentally fell into the river and was drowned.

REBELS BELOW LOUDON.—It is said the rebels, on the 21st inst., had made their appearance on the Tennessee river below Louden, on the blockading steamer Chattanooga. Another rumor declares that John Morgan crossed the Tennessee river between Florence and Tuscumbia, with ten thousand men, for a raid in Middle Tennessee.

REBELS AT STRAWBERRY PLAINS.—A dispatch from Knoxville, dated the 21st instant, says the rebels have broken up their winter quarters at Morristown, and are in force at Strawberry Plains. They have completed the pontoon bridge at the Plains, and two brigades of infantry are across, also some cavalry, which skirmished on Saturday with our cavalry six miles from there, and were driven back to the river. General Haskell encountered the enemy two miles out an Saturday, on the South side of the river, and killed six or seven and captured nine. It is reported the rebels were reinforced by Buckner with a heavy force of artillery.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—A Federal scout arrived at Van Buren, Ark., on the 22d inst., who says Gen. Rues, of the Jaurez party, is now Governor of Tamaulipas, Mexico, being the fifth Governor in that State since our occupation of Brownsville. Cortinas is trying to oust Rues. President Juarez was at Saltillo a few days since, en route for Monterey. He will probably go to Brownsville and claim protection of the United States Government.

During the fight at Matamoras on the 12th ult., between the forces of Rues and Cortinas, Gen. Rues notified Gen. Herron that he could not protect the American Consulate, and Mr. Pearce, our Consul, begged Gen. Herron to send a force to take care of him. Gen. Herron took four companies into Matamoras during the conflict and removed the Consul's family to Brownsville, and took with him 1,000,000 in specie, deposited in the Consulate. Our forces did not interfere with either party of the Mexicans, nor were they interfered with.

The County and District Bounties.

We are informed that volunteering is going on rapidly, and that all that is wanted to secure the quota of Allegheny county will be some two day's grace beyond the 1st of March. If this will secure it, we have no doubt Congress will pass an explanatory act to give a few days more. The advantages of raising soldiers by volunteering over the draft are so numerous that every encouragement should be given thereto. A gentleman of large experience in the command of both classes of soldiers has assured the writer that he considered one volunteer worth three drafted men. The substitutes in his regiment, he says, were of little account.

The House of Representatives at Harrisburg has already passed any number of local bills—including that for this county. A general bounty bill is also pending. There can be no doubt, now that the Senate is about to organize, that all the legislation required will be passed within a very few days. We have heard that some persons object to the new section in this bill including persons and property subject to taxation under the act of Congress. Mr. BIGHAM, in offering this amendment, stated that he was positively instructed by his constituents to offer such a section.

On turning to the proceedings of the County Convention, assembled on the 9th instant, we find the following resolution, which fully warrants that assertion.

Resolved, That this Convention advise that a tax be levied on all matters now subject to State and County and United States Income Tax, and a poll tax of two dollars, to pay the interest and to redeem said bonds, within three years.

Resolved, That this Convention urge the districts to proceed to collect money and provide men, and trust to the action of the Legislature and the County to re-imburse the subscriptions made.

Now, if any citizens of this county object they ought to have attended to this matter in the County Convention. Certainly the Representatives at Harrisburg were entitled to regard that highly respectable Convention, as expressing the wishes of the tax-payers of this county. Besides, in the very nature of things why should any one species of property be exempt? Why not make this assessment equally upon all kinds of property? We hope the Legislature may pass an act now before it to improve the system for the assessment and collection of taxes so as to reach all kinds of personal as well as real estate. Until such is the case this proposition is fair, and our members at Harrisburg are only carrying out their instructions in incorporating it into the Bounty Bill.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Correspondence of Commercial.

Affairs of To-day—Celebration of Washington's Birthday—Telegraphic Affairs—Contributing to the Bounty Fund—Death of Our District Attorney—Mrs. Cora Hatch.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21, 1864.

The severe weather of the past week is now taking its departure again, and each succeeding day its breath decreases in frostiness and rigor. To-day has been one of great beauty, and the streets were well patronised by promenaders and church-goers. The bells seemed to ring out more melodiously than ever, and the crowds in attendance at Divine Service must have pleased those who minister unto our spiritual wants.

As to-morrow is Washington's birthday, it is generally understood that that business will be generally suspended with us for the double purpose of paying due respect to the "Father of his Country," as well as for observing the fine military pageant which has been arranged for this occasion. What will make it so much more interesting than usual is the fact that a great number of veterans will take part in the parade. Of course all our Home Guards will participate as well, and do their prettiest. I have not learned that the colored soldiers at Cheiton Hills are to be brought in to "bring up the rear," but if they are not it will be an oversight that a large number of our citizens will regret. They have an undoubted right to celebrate with us the 221 of February, and by all means an opportunity should be afforded them to do so. As the matter does not rest with me, however, I have the satisfaction of having anticipated what will be morally certain to occur on the next anniversary of Washington's Birthday in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. It has been suggested that citizens should generally throw open their front shutters in the evening, and light up all the rooms fronting on the street, thereby making a sort of general illumination.

After a delay which has been altogether too long, Councils have concluded to make an appropriation of some fourteen thousand dollars for the purpose of connecting all the various fire engine houses, by electric telegraph, with the Central station, at Fifth and Chestnut streets. This is an important movement, and the only wonder is that it should have been delayed until this period. It is wonderfully patent, however, that monstrous strides are now being made by electric telegraph associations, railroad companies and other corporations which are compelled to use electricity for purposes of rapid communication. The larger railroad companies depend upon their telegraph lines, during the winter particularly, in a very great measure to run their trains by, and it would appear that it proves satisfactory, for it is so generally done. Rival telegraph companies are springing up in all directions and the expense of constructing and working lines in the present day is so much less than it was ten years ago, that they cannot fail to be remunerative investments, if managed with one-half ordinary skill. Last season the telegraph operators, or at least a large proportion of them, combined for "protective" purposes. Among other arbitrary measures, it would appear that they presumed to dictate, or endeavored to do so, that no more persons should be instructed in the profession of telegraphing except under certain stipulations. This movement reached the ears of certain Presidents and others largely interested in such a matter, and the evidence went to show that these "Protective Associations" would ultimately strive to rule, as the Eastern machinists last fall; so efforts have since been made to open certain places for the instruction of young men in this science. The ire of some of the operatives has been greatly raised by this proceeding, and most foolishly too, for I wonder what the merchants would say if their book-keepers should assert their dignity by saying that no more book-keepers must be taught.

The members of the different ward committees have adopted a sure means of bringing out the needful in a great many instances towards enlarging the Bounty Fund, by giving notice in the daily papers that on a certain day they will publish lists of the names of contributors to such fund, and that all those whose names are not found in the list may be considered as not having acted as loyal citizens. This plan works admirably and scores of "copperheads" and close-fisted individuals who have hitherto refrained from contributing, dislike to be looked upon with contempt by their neighbors, therefore they walk up and chalk down something. The papers are crowded with these "list of contributors," and the effect is most salutary. Besides, there are a few in all large cities who always give full as much as they otherwise would providing they are assured all names are to be published.

Hon. Geo. A. Coffey, late District Attorney of the United States, died at his residence here yesterday. Mr. Coffey was very active in performing his duties, and probably we shall not be able to fill his place with a better man.

Mrs. Cora V. L. Hatch, the woman who has been undergoing considerable of a scarifying in a New York court lately, is announced to speak here this week on "Peace and War." I venture the assertion that although she may "draw" in Gothan among a certain class, we shall fail to appreciate her here. She does not suit our code of morals.

THE SCENE OF THE CONFLICT.

Description of the Dannewerk, the Danish Bulwark of Schleswig-Holstein.

Reports show that the German army has attacked Misunde and other places embraced in the line of the great Danish defence of the Dannewerk.

As few of our readers may be able to answer this question satisfactorily, even to themselves, we will state, for the information of the public, that the Dannewerk is the great Danish bulwark of the Duchy of Schleswig. It is of very ancient origin. It is situated at the extreme southern part of the Duchy of Schleswig, and is now an enormous earthwork that stretches almost across the entire country. The length of the Peninsula of Schleswig-Holstein to the end of Jutland is said to be near three hundred miles; so that it extends almost as far as the base line of England from the North Foreland to Land's End. The breadth of the peninsula, however, is but one-third of its length, and the Dannewerk is a fortification that reaches very nearly across the land from the German Ocean to the Baltic.

This "border wall" is said to have been erected in the ninth century, and, according to the accounts given of it in "Olaf Tryggveson's Saga," it was built of wood, stone and earth. In the year 937, the wall, we are told, was strengthened by Queen Thyrr, whom the people, in their thankfulness for the national defence, christened Hanabod, which, literally translated, means the pride of the Danes; and, as a proof of the extreme antiquity of the structure, there has been seen at Flensburg a splendid collection of flint arrow heads and axes collected from the barrows or earth mounds in the immediate neighborhood. There were spear points wrought out of splinters of flint no thicker than paper knives, and worked sharper than the best steel. Here, too, were shown the knuckle bones like stones which had been used to separate the fine layers of siliceous earth from the solid mass, and which were found embedded in these same barrows with the very flint chip beside them that the people, thousands of years before, had broken from the integral block.

Here, moreover, were the slabs of stone that the old Celts had used to grind their spear-heads on to the sharpest possible points, grooved with the toils of the workmen, and seeming as if they were destined to tell the present age how this wonderfully fine workmanship of the hardest possible material was executed. Indeed, in this collection of works long precedent to history, were arrowheads made out of flint, hardly thicker than mother of pearl, and wrought as sharp as a needle.

The fortress consists at the present day (without going into all the niceties of historical detail) of three enormous earthworks, stretching across the entire breadth of the land. They are so arranged as to form the neck, or funnel, with a long outwork to protect the narrow channel through which the troops are ultimately intended to be driven. Towards the Baltic, or East Sea, there runs the "Osterforde" (or east rampart). This lies towards the "Eckenforde," and is sometimes called the "Camel-Dannewerk." It is about two English miles long, the earthworks being from four feet to five feet high and sixteen yards broad, and beset with a ditch, the depth of which varies from six feet to ten feet.

Beyond this is the great bay formed by the river Schley, which is so wide that no troops could possibly attempt to pass it. Stretching immediately in front of this is the "Kurgraben," which is upwards of a mile in length, beginning at the end of the Selker lake; it is from ten feet to twelve feet broad, and from four feet to six feet high. Behind this lies the great "Dannewerk" itself, which consists of an earthwork not less than fourteen miles long. In some parts it is from thirty feet to thirty-six feet high, and the ramparts are from sixteen feet to twenty feet broad. The whole of these earthworks are immediately in connection, from one side of the peninsula to the other, with the river Schley on the eastern side, and with the river Treene, which falls into the Northern Ocean; so that the Danish forces have it within their power to flood not less than sixty-four square miles of land in front of the great bulwark of Schleswig at a moment's notice.

"But," say the Saxon soldiers to the writer, "what are the uses of the sluice gates in this time of frost?" Talking with Danish engineers, they say they had flooded the country with the thinnest pellicle of ice, and let the water out immediately afterwards, *so that any troops attempting to cross the country would be mowed down by the artillery like corn.* Indeed, there is not the least doubt that forty thousand men could hold the Dannewerk against one hundred thousand opposing troops, and it would require as strong an army as united Germany could possibly muster to wrest Schleswig from Denmark.

CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.—The Union State Convention of Indiana meets at Indianspolis to-day.

The Queen's Speech.

The British Parliament was opened on the 4th instant by royal commission. The following is a report of the Queen's speech:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:—We are commissioned to assure you her Majesty has great satisfaction in recurring again to the advice and assistance of her Parliament. Her Majesty is confident that you will share her feeling of gratitude to Almighty God on account of the Princess of Wales having given birth to a son—an event which has called forth from her faithful people renewed demonstrations of devoted loyalty and attachment to her person and family.

The state of affairs on the continent of Europe has been the cause of great anxiety to her Majesty. The death of the King of Denmark brought into immediate application the stipulations of the treaty of May, 1852, concluded by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, the King of Sweden, and afterwards acceded to by the King of Hanover, the King of Saxony, the King of Wurtemburg, the King of the Netherlands, the Queen of Spain, the King of Portugal and the King of Italy. The treaty declared that it is conductive to the preservation of the balance of power and the peace of Europe that the integrity of the Danish monarchy should be maintained, and that several territories which have hitherto been under the sway of the late King of Denmark should continue so to remain; and for this purpose it was agreed that upon the death of the late King and of his uncle, Prince Frederick, without issue, his Majesty, King Christian should be acknowledged as succeeding to all the dominions then united under the ceptre of his Majesty, the King of Denmark. Her Majesty, actuated by the same desire to preserve the peace of Europe, which was one of the declared objects of all the Powers who were parties to that treaty, has been unremitting in her endeavors to bring to a peaceful settlement the differences which in this matter have arisen between Germany and Denmark, and to avert the dangers which might follow from a beginning of warfare in the north of Europe, and her Majesty will continue her efforts in the interest of peace.

The barbarous murders and cruel assaults committed in Japan on subjects of her Majesty render it necessary that demands should be made upon the Japanese Government and upon the Daimios, by whose retainers some of these outrages were committed. The government of the Tycoon complied with the demands made upon them by her Majesty's government, and, full satisfaction having been made, the friendly relations between the two governments have continued unbroken, but the Daimios Prince Satsuma, refused to comply with the just and moderate demands which were made upon him. His refusal renders measures of coercion necessary; and her Majesty regrets that, while the measures have brought the Daimios to an agreement for compliance, they led incidentally to the destruction of a considerable portion of the town of Kogosima. Papers on this subject will be laid before you.

The insurrection which broke out last year among some portion of the native inhabitants of New Zealand still unfortunately continues, but there is now reason to hope that it will before long be put down.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has concluded a treaty with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of France, and the King of Prussia, by which her Majesty consents to give up the protection of the islands to the Kingdom of Greece. The treaty shall be laid before you.

Her Majesty is also negotiating a treaty with the King of the Hellenes to perfect the arrangements connected with the union of the Ionian Islands with the Kingdom of Greece.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Her Majesty has desired estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with every attention to economy, and with due regard to the efficiency of the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the condition of the country is on the whole satisfactory. The revenue has fully realized its expected amount. The commerce of the United Kingdom is increasing, and, while the distress in the manufacturing districts has been to some degree lessened, there is reason to look forward to an increased supply of cotton from various countries which have hitherto supplied our mannfacturers with but little of the material for their industry.

Her Majesty has directed that a commission shall be issued for revising the various forms for subscription required to be made by the clergy of the Established Church. A copy of that commission will be laid before you.

Various measures of public usefulness will be submitted for your consideration. Her Majesty commits with confidence the great interests of the country to your wisdom and care, and she fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your deliberations and prosper your counsels for the advancement and the welfare and happiness of her people.

STATE OF PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT.

The London *Times* says parties are so nearly balanced in Parliament and continental affairs are likely to attract such attention that it would be presumptious to rely too confidently on the duration of Parliament or the stability of the ministry.

SOLDIERS' SUFFRAGE LAW.—It will be remembered that Gov. Seymour, of New York, vetoed a bill passed at the last Legislature of that State, on the ground of its supposed unconstitutionality. The present Legislature has passed a bill granting the right to vote to soldiers, avoiding the constitutional objections urged against the former bill, and it has received the sanction of the Governor, providing it be sanctioned by a vote of the State; and an election for that purpose is to be held on the 8th of March, proximo.

The ballot to be voted is to be endorsed "Proposed amendment in relation to absent electors," with the words thereon, "For the proposed amendment allowing absent electors in the military service of the United States to vote," or, "Against the proposed amendment allowing absent electors in the military service of the United States to vote."

If a majority vote in the affirmative, as will be the case, the privilege of voting will be accorded to the soldiers of the Empire State. One hundred thousand men will take part in the Presidential election who otherwise, if not at home at the time, would be deprived of that right.

MARYSVILLE, TENN.—A dispatch from Chattanooga, of the 21st, says there was a rumor at that place that two divisions of the rebel army occupied Marysville on Saturday, but afterwards retired.

TRIAL TRIP.—The iron-clad, turreted gunboat Ozart made a trial trip from St. Louis to Cairo, on Saturday, to the satisfaction of naval officers who were on board. She will be immediately armed and equipped for active service.

NOTICE.—W. McCLINTOCK having ceased to carry on the CARPET BUSINESS, at No. 112 MARKET street, desires that all accounts with him shall be settled as early as possible. His office, until further notice, will be at the Carpet Store of OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO., No. 23 Fifth street.
Pittsburgh, February 20, 1864. fe22:3t

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th day of November last, Chas. A. R. Benney retiring from the firm. The style of the firm and the business will be as formerly.
FRAS. SELLERS,
REESE OWENS,
fe22:6td CHAS. A. R. BENNEY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a Co-partnership as Brokers and Dealers in CRUDE PETROLEUM and its products, under the firm of HAMPTON & BENNEY, dating from January 6th.
W. HAMPTON;
fe22:6td C. A. R. BENNEY.

POLICE NOTICE.

WHEREAS, For some time past the public pavements have been greatly obstructed by idle persons, who are in the habit of assembling at the corners of the streets, and in front of the more public places, all such persons are hereby notified to desist from such idle practice, as the law will hereafter be strictly enforced.
By order of the Mayor,
feb22:3t SAMUEL LONG, Chief of Police.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

POWERS & CO.,

Attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of LIBERTY and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

MARRIED:

LEET—BRYAN—On Thursday evening, Feb. 18th, by the Rev. S. T. Stewart, assisted by the Rev. J. G. Brown, Captain GEORGE K. LEET, A. A. G., of Chicago, Illinois, to Miss SALLIE I., daughter of the late Rev. A. M. Bryan, D. D., of Allegheny city. No cards.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

WANTED.—Pittsburgh Bonds, Peoples, Monongahela and Pittsburgh Insurance Company Stocks.
FOR SALE: Allegheny county and Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Bonds; Allegheny and Eureka Insurance Co. Stocks.
S. S. BRYAN,
fe23 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—ANNUAL TAXES FOR 1864.—The attention of tax-payers is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law relative to the assessment of annual taxes.

By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, made liable to any annual duty license, or tax, ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST MONDAY OF MAY IN EACH YEAR, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the District where located of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax, and the business or occupation liable to pay any license.

Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the Assessor according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the Assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of such list.

Every person who shall deliver to an Assessor any false or frandulent list or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; and in such case the list will be made out by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until the thirtieth day of June.

The appropriate blanks on which to make return, and all necessary information, will be furnished by the Assistant Assessor for the 22d Pennsylvania District, to whom the returns should be delivered on or before the first Monday of May, at their offices.
H. A. WEAVER,
United States Assessor 22d District.
February 22d, 1864—3t

FANCY SILKS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
BLACK SILKS,
FANCY SHAWLS,
STAPLE SHAWLS,
LINEN GOODS,
BALMORALS AND CORSETS.
SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
A FULL LINE NEW GOODS,
AT
ALEXANDER BATES,
21 Fifth street.
feb23

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!!

In days of old before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have *reduced* of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For comm'n tooth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination. At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 PENN STREET, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY CITY, near the new Market House. fe22

IF YOU WOULD HAVE YOUR
Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
CALL AT THE DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 278 Penn street.
Just as safe in COLD as in WARM weather.
A FULL SET OF
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
on VULCANITE, WITH GUMS, at from $10 to $12, equal to any made in the world. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.
OLD GOLD PLATES purchased at their FULL value.
Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.
QUINCY A. SCOTT,
de14 Dentist, 278 Penn street.

SECOND LIST OF APPLICATIONS for selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's office up to February 10th, 1864:

Name.	Kind.	Place.
Joseph Gibson,	tavern,	1st Ward, Pittsburgh.
Chas. P. Mugle,	do.	do. do.
Jacob Kunz,	do.	do. do.
William Clinton,	do.	do. do.
Trauerman & Co.,	o'r g'ds,	do. do.
P. Dengler,	tavern,	2d Ward, do.
Adolphus Burkhard,	o. g'ds,	3d Ward, do.
J. F. Mish & Co.,	tavern,	do. do.
James Kee,	other goods,	do. do.
L. H. Voight & Co.,	do.	4th Ward, do.
Matthias Oehner,	do.	5th Ward, do.
Thomas Kelly,	tavern,	do. do.
Geo. Gschwender,	do.	do. do.
Marker Rush,	do.	do. do.
Gustave Thumm,	ot'r g'ds,	6th Ward, do.
John Leib,	tavern,	8th Ward, do.
James Neeson,	do.	9th Ward, do.
Lynd McGoffin,	do.	1st Ward, Allegheny.
Joseph Eckerman,	do.	do. do.
Samuel Hughes,	do.	3d Ward, do.
Jacob Mickley,	do.	do. do.
Fredrich Heerwagen,	eat'g h.,	do. do.
W. A. Miller & A. F. Grant,	tav'n,	4th W'd, do.
Annie Fraehley,	tavern,	4th Ward, Allegheny.
Adam Glazier,	do.	do. do.
Henry Onsiker,	do.	Duquesne Borough.
Jacob Dietz,	other goods,	Lawrenceville.
Peter Smith,	tavern,	McKeesport.
John A. Stethel,	do.	do.
Thomas Shepler,	do.	Collins township.
John Neff,	eating house,	do. do.
Frank Wolff,	tavern,	McClure do.
David Johns,	do.	Pitt do.
Andrew Jack,	do.	Plum do.
Anth'y Whittaker,	do.	Peebles do.
John Snyder,	do.	Chartiers do.
Matthew Harbison,	do.	Union do.

The Court will meet on WEDNESDAY, March 2d, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Remonstrances must be filed on or before that day. Applicants will forfeit their bonds to my office before the day of hearing.
fe20:3t W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I have associated with me J. C. McCULLOCH, late of Market street, in the Wholesale Notion and Variety business. Partnership dating from February 1st, 1864, under the firm of T. T. MYLER & Co.
T. T. MYLER.
T. T. MYLER.....J. C. M'CULLOUGH.

T. T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
NOTIONS AND VARIETY GOODS,
No. 62 Wood street, corner of 4th,
fe19-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROOFING, ROOFING, ROOFING.
Composition, Felt and Gravel Roofing.
The undersigned is prepared to do ROOFING of the above kinds, equal, if not superior to any firm in the city,—having his Felt and Composition manufactured expressly for his own use, and under his own supervision, he can warrant them of superior quality. No Cincinnati or Shoddy Felt used.
Iron, Tin and Copper Roofs coated, and Roofs carefully repaired.
Roofing Felt, Cement, and all materials pertaining to the business, constantly on hand, for sale, with directions for use. Office at D. R. Galway's, 333 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
dec7:3m WM. H. MACKEY.

NEW MUSIC.

NEW SONGS,
NEW POLKAS,
NEW MARCHES,
NEW GALOPS,
NEW SCHOTTISCHES,
NEW QUADRILLES, &c.
Just received the latest and most fashionable publications, fresh from the press.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

TO LET.—TWO ROOMS, commanding, with fire proof vault, suitable for offices, in second story Burke's Building, corner of Fourth street. Apply to JAMES M. COOPER,
fe3:tf 35, Bank Block, Fourth street.

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases Green Seal and Heidsieck and 50 baskets Champagne. In store and for sale by
fa2 M'[illegible]

BARBER'S SOAP.—Only 25 cents per cake, or $2 50 per doz. Try it. For sale by
ce19 [illegible] & RICKETSON

THREE SECOND-HAND
MELODEONS,
For sale cheap.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
fe20 81 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
JONES, BOYD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL.
ALSO,
Spring, Plow and A, B. Steel, Springs and Axles.
Corner of ROSS and FIRST streets. [fe13:1y

WALL PAPER;
WINDOW SHADES;
OIL CLOTHS, and
FANCY GOODS.
Wall Papers, from 8 cents to $3 per roll;;
Window Shades from 10 cents to $5;
Oil Cloths from 70 cents to $1,50 per yard;
Fancy Goods in all its varieties, at the new Wall Paper and Fancy Goods House of
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
fe13 No. 164 Smithfield street.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 Water St., below Wood,
fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

U. S. RECRUITING AGENCY,
No. 55 Federal street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
The highest local BOUNTIES paid in cash. Recruits can select any Regiment or Battery.
fe10:tf T. M. BAYNE, Recruiting Agent.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.—Grateful for the kind attention and patronage thus far received from the people of Pittsburgh and vicinity, the Misses HASKELL would respectfully announce that new members will be admitted February 16th and 19th, Tuesday and Friday afternoons and evenings, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, repectively.
Terms in advance. Ladies and Gentlemen, course of 20 lessons, $6; Children $4. fe10:2w

NEW GOODS.
1864.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
BLACK SILKS,
All grades and wedths, from 87½ cts to $6 per yard.
PLAIN,
self-colored, from $1,25 to $4 per yard.
FIGURED,
from $1,25 to $6 per yard.
STRIPE AND PLAID,
from 75c. to $2 per yard,
CHECK,
from 62½c. to $1,25 per yard.
VELVET,
real Lyons, 4-4 wide, all silk, only $12 per yard.
DRESS GOODS,
all kinds, for 18¾c. to $2,50 per yard.
Housekeeping Goods
all kinds, cheap.
Gents' and Boys' Wear,
all kinds and prices.
AT
BARKER & CO.'S,
59
MARKET STREET.
fe6

TABLE LINENS;
NAPKINS;
TOWELS;
CRASH;
DIAPERS;
WHITE COUNTER PAINS;
COLORED COUNTER PAINS;
BLANKETS;
WHITE AND COL'D FLANNELS;
BLEACHED MUSLINS;
IRISH LINENS;
DELAINS AND CHINTZES.
Just received at
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.
fe15

GARDNER & SCHLEITER,
92
MARKET STREET,
sell
BLACK SILKS at 87½ to $1 per yard;
DRESS GOODS, new, at 31 to 37½ cts.;
HOOP SKIRTS, half price;
BALMORALS, largest size, $2,75;
RUSSIA CRASH, 12½c. per yard;
PANT STUFFS, cheap;
CLOAKS and SHAWLS, at prices never before heard of in this city;
BEST KID GLOVES, $1,25.
fe11

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, D. C., February 19, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the places and dates named below, viz:
At Mifflin, Pennsylvania, 300 Horses, Friday, 4th March.
At Williamsport, Penna., 300 Horses, Tuesday, 8th March.
At Altoona, Penna., 300 Horses, Friday, 11th March.
At New Brunswick, N. J., 300 Horses, Tuesday, 15th March.
At Easton, Penna., 300 Horses, Friday 18th March.
At Newark, N. J., 300 Horses, Tuesday; 22d March.
At Lebanon, Penna., 300 Horses, Friday, 25th March.
At Wilkesbarre, Penna., 300 Horses, Tuesday, 29th March.
These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the United States Army.
For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses will be sold singly.
Sales begin at 10 a. m., and continue daily till all are sold.
Terms Cash, in U. States Treasury Notes only.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau,
fe22:3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.—Rev. JAMES PRESLEY, D. D., complying with the very flattering invitation of many prominent citizens will deliver a Lecture on Egypt—ancient and modern—entitled
"UP THE NILE,"
with descriptions of Alexandria, Cairo, the Pyramids, the Sphynx, Thebes, etc., in Sixth street United Presbyterian church, on FRIDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. fe23:4t

46TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.—The members of Companies "B" and "F," Captains Neal Craig and H. N. Greatrake, of this Regiment, will meet at the Recruiting office of Lieut. Col. Foulke, opposite the Post-office, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 24th inst., at 9 o'clock, to be assigned for Local Bounty.
fe23:1t

U. L. A.—The officers of the several Councils in Pittsburgh, Allegheny city and the adjacent boroughs, are requested to meet to-morrow evening, February 23d, at 7½ o'clock, at Wilkins' Hall. By request.
fe22:2t G. V. P.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.
Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe12:6m

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 12, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of DIRECTORS, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1864, at 10 a. m.
The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their Office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter.
W. H. BARNES,
fe12:td Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the "FIRE STEEL MINING COMPANY," will be held at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the election of a BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Also, to take into consideration the transfer of the business of the office of the Company, sale of the property, and any other questions that may be offered for their consideration.
By order. M. J. CAUGHEY,
fe9:td Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, on WASHINGTON street, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 23d, at 11 o'clock, for the reception of the Annual Report, the election of Managers, and the transaction of such other business as may be presented. By order. R. C. ORR,
fe4:td Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO., January 19, 1864.
BOOKS FOR RECEIVING SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Capital Stock of the PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO., are now open at the office of WM. K. NIMICK, Treasurer, 95 WATER street, Pittsburgh, where parties desirous of investing will please call. By order.
ja20 THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO., January 18, 1864.
THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE Capital Stock of the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, are hereby notified to pay to Wm. K. Nimick, Treasurer, at the office of Nimick & Co., 95 Water street, Pittsburgh, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS, on each share subscribed, on or before the first day of March, 1864.
By order. THOMAS STEEL,
ja20 Secretary.

CANDIDATES.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULER will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:1c

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe21:d&wtc

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—J. M. McELROY, of Turtle Creek, Patton township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Acm'n....	5:50 a m	Balto Exp's....	12:50 p m
Thro Mail.....	2:50 a m	Phila do	1:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss...	4:25 p m	Fast Line.....	1:30 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	1:00 a m
Joh'n Acm'n...	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n...	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn....	6:30 a m	1st Wallstn....	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at **9:05** a m; returns at **12:45** p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Arrives.		Arrives.	
Fast Line.....	1:45 a m	Chicago Exp...	2:20 a m
Express.....	1:45 p m	Phila do	2:10 p m
Mail Train....	6:30 a m	Cin'ti do	7:50 p m
All'ee Ac'm....	2:15 p m	Crest'e Mail...	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at **9:15** a m, **12:00** m, **4:30** p m and **5:40** p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at **5:50** a m, **7:00** a m, **12:30** p m, and **2:50** p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	10:00 a m
1st M'Keespt.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keespt.	7:00 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2.05 p m
Port Perry....	7:00 a m	Port Perry....	8:30 a m
Braddock's...	4:15 p m	Braddock's...	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at **1:00** p m, and arrives at **10:00** a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a m	Mail.....	7:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	9:35 a m
Accom'n	4:00 p m	Accom'n	8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Cin'ti.....	1:45 a m	Mail.....	3:50 p. m.
.....	1:45 p m	Cin. Ex'ss....	8:05 p. m.
Whee'g..	6:20 a m	Do.	2:10 a. m.
Steubenv'l.	3:00 a m	Steub'v. Ac..	10:00 a. m.
Clev'l'd...	1:45 a m		
do	1:45 p m		

☞The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

An Appeal to the People.

HEADQUART'RS DEP'T OF THE MONONGAHELA, } Pittsburgh, Feb. 20, 1864. }

SPECIAL ORDERS:

But nine days now remain in which Government bounties are to be paid for recruits to fill up the wasted ranks of the gallant regiments now facing the enemy from the seaboard to the Rio Grande. The work has gone on well for the past ten days, but still greater exertions are needed to save the reputation of the State, and avoid the draft otherwise inevitable.

By recent orders, all men enlisted by recruiting officers in this vicinity can be mustered into service by Capt. Moorhead, at the Girard House. Every citizen, non-commissioned officer and private is made a special recruiting officer, and will be paid the premiums of $15 and $25 for every recruit they may present and get mustered into service.

Officers of the regular army on recruiting service are authorized to enlist men for the regular service for three years, to be credited on the quota of the respective districts with the usual bounties.

Here is work for the various classes, trades, professions, &c., who have heretofore responded so nobly to every appeal of the government for aid, and who have demonstrated, oft-times, and especially in the call that was made upon them to work on the fortifications last summer, that nothing but the occasion is wanting to secure their every effort in the cause of patriotism. Let every man again lend a helping hand and the work will be done. By command of

Major General BROOKS.

THEODORE READ, A. A. G.

Threatening his Wife.—Alderman Butler, of the Sixth ward, yesterday committed to jail Robert Brown, charged with surety of the peace, on oath of his wife Mary.

Atlantic for March.—The *Atlantic Monthly*, for March, has been laid upon our table by H. Miner, Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth street. Among the contributors to this number are John G. Whittier, Bayard Taylor, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ik Marvel and Alice Carey.

Appointment.—Thomas Vickroy, Esq., at present engaged in the Motive Power Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona, has received an appointment as Clerk in the Patent Office Department at Washington, and is ordered to report on the 1st of March.

The Weather.—Last evening, about seven o'clock, we were startled with the first thunder of the year, preceded by lightning. During the night, there were brief showers of rain, and from appearances we would not be surprised if there was a general breaking up of winter.

Released on Bail.—The Independent Police yesterday arrested one Mary Smith, on five separate charges of maintaining a disreputable house. She was committed to prison by Alderman Nicholson, to answer at Court, but was subsequently released on giving bail in the sum of $2,500 to appear when wanted.

Malicious Mischief.—Henry Paulson, a furloughed soldier, annoyed himself at the expense of Messrs. Meyran, Rineman & Co., Fifth street, by breaking a large plate glass in the door of their store. Paulson was arrested by the Mayor's police, and, in default of bail, was committed to jail for trial.

Railroad Accident.—On Thurday night last, several bars of railroad iron were placed across the track of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, near the Clarksville station, in Mercer county. Shortly afterwards, a special train, carrying some two hundred and fifty soldiers from New York, came along and ran into the obstruction. The locomotive and tender were thrown off the track, and the track was torn up for a considerable distance. We are glad to have it to say that no one was seriously injured. The train was running slow at the time, or else there would have been a terrible destruction of life.

Just Received.—A. Bates has just received a very handsome stock of Mourning Silks, in Gros de Radzimer, Gros Grain, Barathea and Foulard. Fancy Silks, in all the fashionable colors. A full line of Gros de Egypt, in all colors. Plain White in Porte-soie, Gros de Egypt and Gros du Rhin. A beautiful line of plain and figured Foulards. Our stock of Fancy Dress Goods will be found very complete, in all the latest novelties of barred and striped Poplins, Roubaix and Alpacas. Fashionable colors in Brocade and Plain Alpacas. A full line of the very best French Chintzes, in figured, plain and striped—all colors in single and double width. Wool Delaines, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, in all widths. Balmoral Skirts and Corsets.

Paid into the Treasury.—District Attorney Kirkpatrick has paid into Mr. Aiken, county Treasurer, the sum of $2,285.90, the net proceeds of the bail money left for the appearance of Dan Noble, an individual well-known to the police, and who was arrested at the depot some time since for larceny. The amount of bail was $3,000, out of which was paid over to the man whom Noble robbed the sum he lost, and the expenses of collection and distribution—leaving the balance paid to the county Treasurer. We trust all the forfeited recognizances will hereafter be prosecuted and the money recovered to the county, as it would considerably reduce the taxation necessary to maintain the Criminal Court. We know that Mr. Kirkpatrick will do his duty in the matter.

Incendiarism in Elizabeth Township.

On the evening of Thursday, February 11th, the barn of Captain John Pollock, of Elizabeth Township, together with its contents, was totally destroyed by fire. The fire broke out shortly after dark in the evening, and before assistance could be procured the entire building was in flames. Two horses and two cows perished in the flames. The contents of the barn were thirty-four barrels of flour, two hundred bushels of wheat, five tons of hay, harness and saddles, reaper, and farming utensils generally. A corn-crib adjoining the barn was also destroyed. The entire loss by the fire will amount to about $3,000, on which there is an insurance of $1,200 in the York County Mutual Insurance Company. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, but what the motive could be that prompted the firing of the barn is not known.

Arrest of a Dangerous Desperado.—A notorious bully, and a deserter from the 148th Pa. regiment, named Isaac Corry, escaped from custody at Brookville, on Friday last, but was retaken the next day by Lt. Clark and Joseph B. Henderson. As soon as Corry saw the officers after him, he showed fight, when Lieut. Clark hit him across the head with the butt of his revolver, only stunning him. Henderson, however, brought him down with his fist. He was then securely bound, taken to Brookville, and lodged in jail where he now is. Corry deserted from his regiment about a year ago, and it is said appropriated several government horses, one of which he brought home with him. He dared the officers to arrest him, and made serious threats against them, at the time and since his arrest, which will not help his case any when brought against him on his trial.

Church Dedication.

On Sabbath morning, 21st inst., the new church edifice, erected by the Fourth U. P. Congregation, of Allegheny, was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. The exercises were commenced by Rev. Jas. T. McClure, of Wheeling, who offered up the prayer of invocation, after which the congregation joined in singing the 100th Psalm. After prayer the pastor, Rev. Mr. Dickey, read for instruction the 15th chapter of Isaiah. The pastor then delivered an excellent and appropriate discourse. Services were also held in the afternoon and evening, Dr. J. T. McClure, of Wheeling, conducting the former, and Rev. J. T. Pressly, D. D., the latter. The edifice, situated on the north corner of Beaver street and the North Common, is of the Gothic style of architecture, and presents a very handsome exterior appearance. The main audience chamber is seventy-five feet in length, sixty-one feet in width and twenty-eight in height, contains one hundred and forty-eight pews, including sixteen in the gallery, and will seat about eight hundred persons. The pews have all been rented, with the exception of fourteen. The Fourth U. P. Congregation was organized some four years since, with sixteen members, and worshipped in the U. P. Theological Seminary building until the completion of the basement of the new edifice, to which it was then removed. A call was tendered to Rev. C. A. Dickey, the present pastor, about two years since, and having accepted it he was duly installed, since which time the congregation has gradually increased, the membership now reaching two hundred and fifty communicants. The whole cost of the new edifice was $20,000, the building costing $15,000 and the lot $5,000. This sum was secured before the dedication, leaving the church entirely free from debt.

Entry of Liens on Unpatented Lands.

We are indebted to Mr. Slack, of the House of Representatives, for a copy of a bill entitled, "An Act Directing the Entry of Liens for the Principal and Interest Due the Commonwealth for Lands held by Virtue of Locations or other Office Titles." The bill was read in the House on Wednesday, and is as follows: Section first provides that it shall be the duty of the Surveyor-General to make out a list of all lands held by location, or any other office right issued from the land department of this Commonwealth, of every kind and description, upon which no patents have been issued, designating the county in which such lands are situated, with such other descriptions of the same as the records of his office will enable him to give, including the names in which such locations or other office rights are entered and surveys have been returned; and on the list being completed, or any part thereof, it be transmitted to the Prothonotary of the county in which such lands are situated.

Section second provides that it shall be the duty of the Surveyor General to calculate the amount of purchase money, interest and fees due on each unpatented tract, and after the descriptions of said tract have been transmitted to the prothonotaries of the respective counties, and entered, as hereinafter provided, the amounts so found to be due, together with five dollars for the labor and costs of making out and filing, shall form an aggregate sum, which shall be entered in a lien docket, to be provided and kept for that purpose, and said sum shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum.

Section third makes it the duty of the prothonotary of each county, upon receiving any descriptive list as aforesaid, to provide a suitable docket, with a proper index, for the purpose of recording all such descriptions of unpatented lands, and shall accurately record the same and index the name of the original warrantee, and each subsequent owner, so far as ascertained, and preserve the same among the records of the county.

Section fourth provides that it shall be the duty of the prothonotary of each county, upon receiving from the Surveyor General any such list, or calculation of accounts due the Commonwealth, for purchase money, interest and fees, to provide a suitable docket, with index, in the form of the lien dockets now in use in the several counties of this Commonwealth, to be styled "Lien Docket of Unpatented Lands," and enter therein the amount so found to be due, which sum shall remain a lien upon such tract or tracts until paid; and that a fee of fifty cents be paid to the prothonotary for each description so entered, and that he be allowed the same fees on the liens entered as are now allowed on judgments entered by warrant of attorney in the court of common pleas.

Section five makes it the duty of the prothonotary upon receiving any such descriptive list to cause the same to be published in two newspapers in the county where such lands are located for three successive weeks, for which publication he shall be authorized to pay fifty cents for each tract, and charge the same as costs on the lien docket, and retain his fees and costs out of any moneys in his hands due the Commonwealth.

Section six provides that the amounts which may be due to the Commonwealth on the lands mentioned in the first section of the act, may be paid in accordance with the existing laws in relation to such lands, if the same be paid prior to the first of November next; *Provided*, That any cost which may have accrued in accordance with the provisions of this act shall also be paid, and that the act to graduate lands on which money is due and unpaid to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April eleventh, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, be revived and continued in force until the said first day of November next.

Section seven provides that all liens due the Commonwealth for unpatented lands, after the first day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, may be proceeded upon by the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, in the manner directed to be pursued against defaulting public officers by the act of April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and the supplement thereto.

Concert of Ye Olden Time To-Night—Change of Programme—New and Interesting Antique Costumes.

It gives us great pleasure to refer our readers to the advertisement in this morning's paper of the repetition of the Concert of Ye Olden Time. The concert of Saturday evening was such a decided success that quite a large number of persons were unable to gain admittance, a great many having been turned away. This fact, and the desire to assist the noble cause for which the entertainment was given, called forth a request from a number of our most prominent citizens that the concert be repeated; and we are very happy to state that the Gentlemen and Ladies of Ye Olden Time have kindly consented to do so, the proceeds, as before, to be given to the Subsistence Committee. The concert will be repeated to-night at Concert Hall, and we understand the programme will be changed. Quite a number of different and very interesting costumes, will also be introduced. The entertainment on the Harp, (which had to be omitted on Saturday evening, owing to an accident that occurred while bringing in the instrument,) will be included in this evening's performance. We would advise our readers to go early, as there will be a crowd; and unless they do, it will be difficult for them to secure good seats. The Committee have arranged to have quite a number of additional seats prepared, and will seat comfortably all who get in.

It gave us great pleasure to see so full a house on Saturday evening, evincing as it did a desire on the part of our citizens to sustain that Committee, who have been so long and zealously laboring in their work of charity and patriotism. This association has a special claim upon our citizens, as it is not a "National" institution, as the Sanitary Commission, or a "United States," as the Christian Commission is, but is, as its name, the *Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee*, signifies, an entirely local institution, and is dependent on the liberality of our citizens alone for support. We hope that this entertainment will not be the last, but that there may be many more given for their benefit, as it requires a great deal of money to carry on their operations, having as they do, a daily average of one hundred and twenty men to feed, besides the full regiments that are constantly passing through the city, and it is a matter of just pride for our citizens to be able to say that in no other city in the Union is every soldier who passes through furnished with a substantial meal, (as good as he could get at any ordinary hotel,) and if needs be with a comfortable bed, at the expense of the city.

We are requested to state that the doors will, *positively*, not be opened to the public until a quarter before seven o'clock. All the soldiers in the Hospital, who are able to attend, will be admitted early in the evening.

P. S.—We are happy to state that the Hon. T. J. Bigham will announce the pieces, in costume.

Court Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT.—Saturday, Feb. 20th, Court met, present Hon. M. Hampton, President, and Hon. H. W. Williams, Assistant.

Kirkpatrick for use *vs* Catharine Lorenz. Execution No. 105, April term 1863. Feb. 20th, On motion of Mr. McConnell, the rule granted on the 30th of January, 1864, upon the Allegheny Bank and the Administrator of Henry Woods, late Sheriff, to show cause why certain money therein specified should not be paid into Court, is with leave of the Court withdrawn against the said Administrator.

R. H. Hartley, sequestrator, *vs.* the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Road Co. No. 151, July term, 1841. February 20th, 1864, account heretofore stated and ordered to be filed; and the same is hereby confirmed, *nisi*; and it is ordered that notice thereof be given by publication in the Pittsburgh *Weekly Gazette*, for three successive weeks, and if no exceptions are filed prior to the 28th day of March next, the same shall be considered as confirmed absolutely.

In the matter of the Pittsburgh Dollar Savings Bank, No. 946, July term, 1855. February 20th, 1864, certificate of the election of Henry J. Lynch, as trustee of said Bank having been presented, the Court direct the publication thereof to be made in the Pittsburgh *Daily Dispatch* newspaper, for one week, with leave to the solicitor of said Bank thereupon to move the same approval of said election.

On motion of J. H. Baldwin, the Court admit James B. Flack, to practice in this court.

DISTRICT COURT, Monday, Feb. 22,—Court met; present, Hon. H. W. Williams.

Enoch Hall vs. J. S. Pichl. Execution No. 25, November Term, 1863. February 22d, 1864. The Auditor's Report in this case having been filed on the 10th inst., and confirmed, *nisi*, and no execution having been filed, the Court do now confirm the same absolutely, and order that the Prothonotary do pay out the money in Court, to the parties entitled to receive it in accordance with said Report.

Samuel W. Hendrickson vs. McCloskey, Cosgrave & Co. No. 621, November Term, 1860. This cause has occupied the Court since Thursday evening last. It was an action to recover damage for the sinking of coal boats, by the alleged carelessness of the defendants or their agents.

The jury were finally withdrawn and the cause continued. There has been very considerable cost accrued in the above case—forty or fifty witnesses for several days, aside from Court expenses.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission, 59 Fourth Street.

The following donations have been received during the week ending Feb. 20th:

Miss Louisa Culmer, Duquesne Borough—1 housewife.

Soldiers' Aid Society, of Crete Church—14 canton flannel shirts, 1 flannel shirt, 8 housewives, 9 pairs woolen socks, 2 handkerchiefs, 1 peck dried elderberries, 3 quarts dried blackberries, 2 cans plums, 1 can tomatoes, 1 can quinces, 1 can fruit, 36 yards bandaging, 3 books, 9 psalm books, papers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Salem—13 shirts, 15 pairs drawers, 10 pillow-cases, 6 towels, 2 sheets, 16 bandages, 3 dressing-wrappers, 6 pads, 11 wash cloths, 1 pillow, 1 pair socks, 1 pair mittens, 2 packages old muslin, 1 package papers, 1 package magazines, 3 housewives, 6 cans peaches, 1 can cherries, 1 can apple sauce, 1 can apple butter, 1 can butter, 1 bottle pickled lily, 2 bottles catsup, 1 bottle pepper sauce, 15 pounds dried apples, 3 pounds crackers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of New Brighton—7 pairs flannel drawers, 5 dressing wrappers, 1 pair socks, 9 arm-slings, 32 towels, 16 handkerchiefs, 2 comforts, 1 package papers, 4 cans fruit, 4 cans tomattoes, 10 flannel shirts.

Mrs. Robert Hopkins, Sewickleyville—$3 worth tracts.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Waynesburg—10 cans fruit, 9 sks dried fruit, 1 pkg onions, 5 half-worn shirts, 6 flannel shirts, 4 pairs drawers, 2 pairs slippers, 1 paper corn starch, 9 pairs woolen socks, 10 arm slings, 1 pkg papers, 1 do lint, 2 dressing wrappers.

Mrs. Isaac Pennock—2 pairs woolen socks.

Omitted in acknowledgement of January 23d:

Soldiers' Aid Society of Livermore—6 pairs socks.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Mercer—2 sacks dried apples, 1 do beans, 4 quilts, 6 pairs drawers, 10 flannel shirts, 7 muslin shirts, 4 pairs socks, 2 pairs mittens.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Espyville—5 quilts, 2 pillows, 6 pillow cases, 10 handkerchiefs, 1 roll old muslin, 4 canton flannel shirts, 2 muslin shirts, 4 flannel shirts, 1 pair canton flannel drawers, 8 pairs woolen socks, 2 lbs coffee, 2 tin cups, 12 lbs dried elderberries, 2 lbs blackberries, 14 lbs dried apples, 60 yards bandaging, 52 papers, religious and secular.

J. B. Steel, New Brighton—$5 00.

Seriously Ill—John W. Riddell, Esq., Deputy District Attorney, is now lying seriously ill, at his residence, in Lawrenceville.

Drowned.—John Davis, the barber of Mercer, was drowned in the mill-dam, one mile east of the borough, on Sunday last, while skating.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY, } PITTSBURGH, Feb. 22, 1863. }

This office has on hand three hundred thousand ($300,000) dollars, two years five per cent. Legal Tender Treasury notes, stamped Feb. 15th, 1864, which will be exchanged *at par* for Government funds.

Also fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars Fractional Currency, small denominations, for exchange.

C. W. BATCHELOR, Depository.

Order of District Court.—It was ordered on February 15, 1864 that a Trial List be made out by the Prothonotary,on or before the 1st Monday of March, to consist of two hundred cases, and to be arranged in the following manner:

First, All issesu under the Sheriff, interpleaded acts, issues to try the right of money in Court, and appeals from the Report of Viewers in Railroad cases, at issue on or before ——.

Second, The residue to be taken from the issue docket, in their order. The list to be taken up on the second Monday of March, or as soon thereafter as the present Argumentand Equity List are disposed of.

Brutal Assault.

Two soldiers yesterday evening, about six o'clock, made a brutal and unprovoked assault on a man, named William Carrigan, at the corner of Fifth and Grant streets. They felled Carrigan to the ground, and while in an unconscious state beat and kicked him most unmercifully, until some citizens came to the rescue and drove them off. The independent police arrived about the time they assailants were making off, when they went in pursuit, and succeeded in arresting one of them, who gave his name as "Hughey" Martin. The other escaped. Martin resisted the officers, alleging that he was an United States soldier, and that they had no right to arrest him. He was taken before Alderman Nicholson, and, in default of bail, was committed to prison to answer a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. Carrigan, we learn, is very seriously injured.

Coroner's Inquests.

MAN KILLED.—A man named Samuel Morgan was killed on Saturday evening, by falling from the bridge on the Steubenville railroad, near Temperanceville. Deceased had been unable to work for several months, owing to a broken arm, and had only resumed his accustomed labor on Monday week last. After receiving his pay on Saturday evening, he came up to Temperanceville, in company with his wife, to buy some provisions. On their return, Morgan stopped at a barber shop to get shaved, and his wife proceeded homewards. After being shaved he started for home, and when on the bridge he was noticed by some boys to reel or staggger, and fell over the bridge upon the ice beneath, a distance of some thirty feet. His skull was fractured and his neck broken, and his death must have been instantaneous. Morgan was a man of temperate habits, and it is supposed a faintling fit seized him at the time he was on the bridge, and caused him to fall over. Coroner McClung held an inquest, when a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Elizabeth Gray, residing at No. 87 Pike street, died suddenly on Saturday night. Mrs. Gray had been afflicted with cancer for years, and had almost lost her sight. While seated in her house, Saturday night, she fell over upon the floor and expired. It is supposed that her disease had penetrated to the brain and caused her death. Mrs. Gray was the mother of Mrs. Murphy, who was found dead in her bed, in the same room in which the former died, some time ago. Coroner McClung held an inquest on the body, Monday, when the jury found a verdict of death from natural causes.

Wilkins Township Bounty Fund.

The citizens of Wilkins Township, have subscribed the following sums to the Volunteer Bounty Fund:

James Kelly	$400	James Horton	$50
James M'Kelvy	200	E Auskin	50
Alexander Gordon	200	Hugh Wood	50
James Swisshelm	400	J Householder	50
Jas W Woodwell	200	W M'Clure	50
Wm S Haven	200	Finley Alshouse	50
John M'Kelvy	200	Frank Lamb	50
A Hamilton	500	W D Baker	50
Thomas Dickson	200	James H M'Kelvy	50
A Stoner	200	Wm Swisshelm	50
Thos M'Masters	200	John J M'Fee	50
J G Macfarlane	200	E M Jordon	50
John Semple	100	Samuel Dobson	50
F M Gordon	100	George M'Cague	100
Wm M'Crea	50	Thomas C Smith	50
Allen Kirkpatrick	100	John R Black	50
John H Hampton	100	B M Gibson	50
James Gilmore	50	D Hamilton	50
R Neal	50	Samuel Yourd	50
W H Guthrie	100	Lewis Sarver	50
John W Milligan	50	John Schnellbach	50
Henry R Chalfant	50	Jas H Ashwood	50
John Wagner	100	John Boyle	50
Jas S King	100	Mark Eagleson	50
A H Miller	100	A L E Wallace	50
R A Jordan	50	George Harrisor	50
John Johnston	100	Thomas Davis	50
James Crothers	50	Isaac Silvers	50
Patrick M'Donald	100	John Silvers	50
Edward Thompson	50	John H Holly	50
Samuel Buzzard	50	Lewis Fogle	50
Michael Matz	50	J Hawkins	50
F G Traighman	50	Bernard Garbe	50
Jacob Delo	50	Ben Snyder	50
H B Dennison	50	Wm Redman	100
Isaac Mills	200	J & M Shepherd	50
Matthew Henning	100	Duncan Hamilton	200
Total			$7,400

Public Amusements.

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.—This great moral play, which has created a perfect furore throughout the country, and which has received the favorable notice of the press and people everywhere, was produced at the Theatre last night. As the play is a famous one, an overwhelming audience—the largest, perhaps, of the season—was present. The piece, for a first performance, went off admirably, the different members in the cast acquitting themselves creditably. It will be repeated to-night.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATTONY,

General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

COUGHS.—The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a Lozenge, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a "Cough Remedy." "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence to the affected parts. "As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine."

FOR SALE.—A desirable two-storied Brick Dwelling, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. The house contains eight rooms, is in good repair, and has hydrant water in the kitchen. For terms, inquire of JOHN B. KENNEDY,

fe5 Commercial office.

$150 BOUNTY.—THE FOURTH WARD, Allegheny City, is prepared to pay a BOUNTY OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, (in addition to the Government Bounty,) to Volunteers sufficient to fill its quota under the call of the President.

Application for the Bounty will be made to J. C. McPherson, Esq., Treasurer of the fund, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Allegheny city, (accompanied by a certificate from any Provost Marshal, or recruiting officer, that they have enlisted, the recruit designated to be credited to the Fourth Ward, Allegheny city,) being the Fourth sub-disirict of the 23d District of Pennsyvania.

THOMAS M. HOWE, President of Bounty Fund Board, of 4th Ward, Allegheny city. fe6

BOOKS FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

We have for sale, at Publishers' prices, a large assortment of Books, on Agricultural and Horticultural subjects, embracing,

Young's Farmers' Manual;
Shepherds' Own Book;
American Farm Book;
Sorgho and Imphee;
Stewart on the Stable;
Dodd's Modern Horse Doctor;
Morgan Horses;
Farm Drainage;
Youatt and Martin on Cattle;
Johnson's Essays on Manners;
American Poultry Yard;
Thomas' Farm Implements;
Munn's Practical Lance Drainer;
Rural Architecture;
Dog and Gun;
Barry's Fruit Garden;
Bridgeman's Young Gardeners' Assistant;
Thomas' American Fruit Culturist;
Buist's Flower Garden;
" Family Kitchen Garden;
Fields' Pear Culture;
Pardee's Strawberry Culture;
Florists' Guide;
Coles' American Fruit Book;
How to Build and Ventilate Hot Houses;
Ladies' Flower Gardener, &c., &c.

J. KNOX,

jan16 No. 29 Fifth street.

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 39, 40, 41 and 42 Penn street.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

fe5:1y

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.

Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,

fe5:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

BABBIT'S NEW YORK SOAP.—Genuine Womans' Friend Soap. 50 boxes of each, in store, and for sale by

ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON.

HOT BED SEED.—We have received our Spring supply of fresh SEED, for early forcing, from Landreth & Son. J. KNOX,

ja16 No. 29 Fifth street.

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine; in store and for sale by

no18 MILLER & RICKETSON.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Tuesday, February 23, 1864. }

Business yesterday, although not so brisk as we have observed it on many occasions, exhibited more activity than was perceptible during Friday and Saturday. The weather has moderated materially, and we have what may be termed good Spring weather. The ice bonds that have spanned the sullen Monongahela and the swift Allegheny have begun to give way—every hour they become weaker, and will soon be numbered among the things that were. The wharf, that had been blocked up with freight, has been cleared, and is now in fair order for the resumption of navigation, which we expect will be resumed during the next forty-eight hours. Steamers at the landing are taking in freight for the lower ports. The Minerva was preparing to load for Wheeling; the Eclipse, Miami and Cricket No. 3 for Louisville; the Benton and Nevada for St. Louis; the Citizen for Portsmouth. Business will open up in earnest during the present week. The sales since our last were as follows:

WHISKY—The market is not very active, and there is still a wide difference of opinion between dealers. We note small sales at 85@90c.

BACON—The market was very firm at the last advance, the stock on hand being moderate, not large. Sales 10,000 lbs Shoulders at 10c; 7,000 do at 9¾@10c. Sides; Sales 3,000 lbs at 12c; 1,500 do at 12c. Plain Hams; sales 6,000 lbs at 13¾@13¾c; Sugar Cured Hams; sales 5,000 lbs at 14½c; 4,500 do at 14¼c.

MESS PORK—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers.

LARD was not inquired for. We quote nominally at 11c for final.

DRIED BEEF—The market was very firm. We note sales of 2,500 lbs of sugar-cured at 11c, the supply being only limited.

FLOUR—The market was dull, with a limited demand. The foreign news, although favorable to holders, had no effect on our market, prices ruling the same as before. The only business done was in small parcels, for local purposes: among them were 100 bbls *Extra Family* at $7@7 40; 70 bbls *Extra* at $6 40@6 50; 100 bbls *Extra Family* at $7 25@7 50; 50 bbls *Extra* at $6 50, *Extra Family*, $7 35@7 40, 100 bbls choice $7 50 @ bbl.

LARD OIL.—Sales 75 bbls No. 1 at $1 10@1 12½; 50 bbls No. 2 at $1 05.

BULK MEAT—The market was bare; holders are firm, at full rates.

GRAIN—The demand was limited and sales were likewise; dealers generally are waiting for lower figures.

Wheat—Prices nominal at—Red $1 40@1 42; White $1 46@1 48.

Corn—Dull; prices tend downward; sales 700 bush, at depot, at $1 10.

Barley—Was inactive at: Spring $1 35; Fall $1 48@1 50 ₱ bush.

Rye—Quiet at $1 20.

Oats—Unchanged; sales 300 bush at 75@78c.

HAY—The offerings yesterday being limited, prices advanced a shade, with sales of 8 loads at scales at $30@36 ₱ ton.

STRAW—Sales 6 loads at $22@25 ₱ ton.

BROKEN FLAX—Sales of 2 loads at scales at $19 ₱ ton.

ASHES—The market was firm, with a good demand; sales in a regular way of Common Soda Ash 5½c, Refined 5½c, Caustic Soda 9c, Nitrate Soda 10c and firm.

BUTTER—The demand was fully up to the supply; we note sales 1,800 lbs Fresh Roll at 28@30c, and Packed at various prices.

FEED—The market was firm with a fair demand. We note sales from store as follows: Bran—Sales 6 tons at $1 35 per cwt; Shipstuffs, 3 tons at $1 65; Middlings, 3 tons at $2 per cwt.

CORN MEAL—The demand was limited at $1 30 @$1 35 ₱ bush.

GROCERIES—The demand was purely of a local character, to meet the wants of the city trade. Prices were unchanged and we omit them. The market contains a fair supply.

SEEDS—Were inactive there being only a light demand. We quote Flax at $2,70@2,80; Timothy, $3,00@3,25; Clover, $7,87@8,10.

DRIED FRUIT—Was in a steady demand, with regular transactions; sales of Apples at $2,25@2,50, as per quality. Peaches, $5,00@5,50.

WOOL—The market was inactive, buyers and sellers not being able to agree as to terms. A sale of 2,000 lbs was reported at 70@75c according to quality. Pittsburgh was always a poor Wool market.

APPLES—The demand is improving, and prices tend upward, with sales of 120 bush from store, at $3,00@3,25 per bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } February 23, 1864. }

Business in the oil way was exceedingly dull. The small amount on hand preventing transactions and causing a firm market. We did not learn of a single transaction in either crude or refined. The prospect of the ice running out of the Allegheny will cause buyers to halt rather than pay the advance generally demanded by sellers. The stock of crude in this market is held principally by a few dealers who will hold on to the same unless they can obtain the outside prices. We quote nominally as follows:

Crude—In bulk firm 20 cts, including bbls 25c. Refined—Bonded 38@40c. as per quality. Free 48@50 cents. There was nothing in any other description.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley Railroad, Feb. 22d, 1864.

Poultney & Moale, 111 bbls crude, Baltimore.
D L Miller, Jr, 74 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
E W Warner, 150 bbls refined, do
R L Foster & Co, 250 bbls refined, do
Wallace & Co, 50 bbls refined, do
H L Foster & Co, (Feb 23d) 350 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Poultney & Moale, 50 bbls crude, Baltimore.
Forsyth Bros & Co, 52 bbls crude, Pittsburgh.
Lidey & Co, 55 bbls crude, Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia Petroleum Market.

Reported daily for the Commercial by TACK & BROTHER, *Oil Brokers, 132 Walnut street, Philadelphia.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22, 1864.

The Petroleum market is firm and unchanged. Bonded at 45@56c, Free at 55@55c, as to quality; Crude at 28½@29½c, as to gravity.

New York Petroleum Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22, 1864.

The Petroleum market is rather quiet and sales light. Crude at 30½, Refined at 48@49c, and Fee at 55c. Benzine dull.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.

BEEF CATTLE.

There is a good demand for Beef Cattle to-day, and prices are better. 127 head sold at 13¼@15 for extra, 11@12½ for fair to good, and 8@10½ ₱ lb, for common, as to quality. About 130 Cows sold at from $20 to $35 for springers, and $40 to $50 ₱ head for Cow and Calf, which is an advance.

SHEEP.

Sheep are more active, and prices better, and about 5,000 head sold at 8@9½c ₱ lb, gross. The latter rate for choice.

HOGS.

About 1,500 head sold this week at the different yards at from $10@12 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

RIVER MATTERS.

List of Freight and Tow Boats at the Allegheny Wharf.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER BOATS.

Urida,	Ida Reese,	Advance.
Echo No. 3.	Cottage No. 2.	Leclair.

TOW BOATS.

Wm. Barnhill.	Monteray.	Little Dick, new
Brilliant (new.)	Monitor No. 2.	Juniata (new.)
D. Bushnell.	A new boat, not named.	

Boats at the Monongahela Landing.

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

	Par Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$ 50	$ 68
Exchange Bank	50	68
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk	50	56¾
Mechanics' Bank	50	62
Allegheny Bank	50	56¾
Citizens' Bank	50	61@61¼
Iron City Bank	50	68¾
Iron City Trust Co	50	54¾
Manchester Savings Bank	50	49
Citizens' Insurance Co	50	60
Western Insurance Co	42	53¾
Eureka Insurance Co	50	48
Mong. Insurance Co	32	33
Pitts. 5 per ct. Coupon Bonds	1,000	730
Allegheny County do. do	1,000	745½
Allegheny Valley R. R	50	10
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R	50	94
Monongahela Nav. Co	50	44
Allegheny Insurance Co	25	28¼
Peoples Insurance Co	25	28¾
Pittsburgh Gas Co	50	84

MINING STOCKS.

	Paid in	Off.	Ask'd.
Mass	$	4	5½
Northwestern	7 05	12¼	13
Great Western	1 00	4½	5
Dacotah		4	6
Pitts. and Boston	5 55	88	90
National	2 50	30	32
North Cliff	2 50	5	5½
Bay State		18¾	20
Central	4 35	57½	59
Isle Royal	16 10	22	25½
Minnesota	3 50	82	84

New York Stock Market.

Reported by telegraph especially for the Daily Commercial, by GALLAHER & BRO., *Bankers, No. 18 William street, New York.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 22, 1864.

Gold closes at 158¾. Stocks very active and strong.

Five-Twenties	107	Seven-Thirties	110
N Y Central	137¼	Erie	121½
Harlem	119	Hudson River	156
Canton	144	Cumberland Coal	67
Quicksilver	61	Reading	131
Galena	122	Clev'd & Pitts	119
Toledo & Clev	103¼	Pitts. & Ft. W	par
Rock Island	121½		

—We are indebted to Mr. Slack, of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, for a copy of a bill, which was read last Wednesday, relating to the payment of the interest on the Public Debt. It provides that no law of this Commonwealth shall be so construed as to require the payment of the interest on the public debt of the Commonwealth in gold or silver or its equivalent, during any time in which notes issued under the authority of the Government of the United States, shall be, by virtue of any act of Congress, lawful money and a legal tender for the payment of debts, public and private, within the United States; but it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer during the time aforesaid to pay said interest in such notes.

—At Chicago, on Saturday, says the *Tribune*, Treasury notes were firm and in demand, at ¼ buying and ⅛ selling, and we presume even higher rates were sometimes paid. Large parcels were shipped East a few days since to make exchange, while it was so scarce, and from the present prospects of the market bankers will soon be forced to order them back; for whatever funds are sent to buy produce of the farmers must be greenbacks. Like true, sensible men they will have no other currency. That of the National banks has not yet found its way into circulation.

—The following were the quotations in New York on Saturday for Government securities:

Five-twenty coupons	107
Five-twenty registered	107½
Coupon 6's of 1881	111
Registered 6's of 1881	112
One year certificates	99¾
Coupon 5's of 1874	98
Seven and three-tenths treasury notes	110½
United States 5's of 1865	107

—The debate in the United States House of Representatives on Thursday, says the New York Herald of Saturday, on the resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the spare coin which the treasury may at any time have on hand to the highest bidder did not bring out a single practical idea in regard to the operation of such a measure. It is well known that the floating stock of gold in the vicinity of Wall street has become very nearly exhausted, and that the speculators who are now buying and selling imaginary sums are very desirous that additions should be made to the amount, and that their little canvass bags should be replenished, in order that they may be abie to continue their gambling operations on a proper basis. They cannot carry above five millions of dollars, and any sum above that amount thrown on the market would cause a sudden depreciation of the premium. The object of the resolution, as we understand, is to reduce the price; and in order to do so Mr. Chase must, if he receives the authority, offer the whole of his surplus, say ten millions, for immediate sale. In this way the object of the resolution would be accomplished, and the gold gamblers would be besorged, and the price would be driven down perhaps forty per cent. from which point it would not be likely to recover in six months; but if the Secretary should attempt to peddle out his surplus gold in driblets he will play directly into the hands of the speculators, and thwart the designs of the resolution.

—A case involving a point of considerable importance to the public was decided in the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas on Saturday. It appears that a man named Root, Patterson, residing in Philadelphia, owns two lots of ground each, of which are subject to an annual ground rent, and that some time ago he tendered the parties to whom these rents were payable the principal thereof, demanded that they should make conveyance of the same to him, so "that they might merge and be forever extinguished." The tender was made in the paper currency of the United States, issued under the authority of the Act of Congress of July 11, 1862, which currency, by the terms of said act, is made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, but this the others refused to receive, whereupon proceedings were instituted in court to compel them to make the required conveyance. The rents in question were, by the covenants contained in the deeds by which they were created, made extinguishable on the payment of the grantor, his heirs and assigns, of a specified number of dollars, lawful silver money of the United States, "the present legal standard, fineness and weight." This raised the question: Is a ground rent a *debt*?—as the paper currency is a legal tender for debt and for nothing else. Judge Allison, in delivering the opinion of the Court, decided that a ground rent is not a debt, and for this reason the question of constitutionality of the act of July 11th, 1862, was not considered. The amount of this decision is that greenbacks are not a legal tender for ground rents; but it has not yet received the sanction of the Supreme Court.

—From letter No. 2 of the Hon. Robert J. Walker, dated London, Oct. 8, 1863, and the Report of the Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, Delegate of our Government to the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, just published at Washington, we compile the following facts on the resources and growth of this country. Our object is to show the basis on which our National debt rests.

Our territory is larger than all Europe. It is sixty times that of England proper; thirty times that of England, Ireland and Scotland; eight times that of France; fifteen times that of Prussia, and twenty times that of Germany.

Should this country ever reach the dense population of England, the United States will have twelve hundred millions of Americans under its banner; but should it only reach that of Massachusetts in 1880, it will be five hundred millions of population.

We have now more miles of Railroad and more miles of Telegraph than all the world beside.

We have an inland navigation of 122,000 miles. More than one-half is navigated by steam; and our interior steam tonnage is greater that the interior steam tonnage of all the rest of the world.

We have more timber, and a greater variety, than all Europe. More hydraulic power, more raw material for manufactures.

One-half of the gold and silver product of the world is taken from the mines of the United States. This has been the case for the past fifteen years. The Secretary of the Interior estimates the future annual product of the mines at one hundred millions; and when the Pacific Railroad is opened, the annual product will be one hundred and fifty millions.

Other portions of the world—in fact the whole world falls behind us in mineral deposits of iron, coal, copper, lead, quicksilver, &c.

The writers produce tables to show that the wealth of the nation doubles every decade (ten years), and from the fact that emigration is larger than ever before, we see no reason why the war should prevent the same result even in this decade.

The population of the country doubles every twenty years.

"* * * A general famine is now impossible; for America, if necessary, can feed Europe for centuries to come. Let the statesman and philanthropist ponder well the magnitude of the fact, and all its far reaching consequences—political, social and moral—in the increased industry, the increased happiness, and the assured peace of the world."—S. B. RUGGLES.

"It is thus that the wave of population moves onward in our Western States and Territories; that the axe and the plow are the pioneers of civilization; that farms, cities, and villages, the school-house and the church, rise from the wilderness, as if by the touch of an enchanter's wand. That enchantment is the power of *freedom and education*."—R. J. WALKER.

These are among the very few *live men* of the age. They have always been *live men*, and it is refreshing here in Wall street, amid the croakings of the old financial noodles, to find that there are men in the service of their country that are not "a long way behind the times."

Our bonded debt is the strongest and best backed bond ever offered to a lending people. There is no such a property on the face of the earth as this country to base a debt upon. There is no such people as the Americans to develop resources and amass wealth; and when we take into consideration that the annual product of gold and silver in our day is eight times what it was at the time the British debt was made—and hence a debt of eight millions now is no more than one million was then; and as our debt is but half that of Great Britain, where is the ground for croaking?

NATIONAL DEBTS IN DOLLARS.

England	3,700,000,000
France	2,000,000,000
United States	1,500,000,000
Russia	1,300,000,000
Austria	1,100,000,000
Italy	540,000,000
Prussia	200,000,000
Spain	700,000,000

It is quite evident that our debt will, by the time the war is ended and all claims adjusted, be something more than two thousand millions. We are the only great nation that has the domain, the people, the climate and the soil to even expect a liquidation of the principal of the debt.

The most interesting phase of this National debt question is, which nation is most likely to be and remain at peace for a long series of years.

Europe is now convulsed and the chances are that a great war, into which all the nations of the Old World will be drawn, is in the immediate future. We are drawing to the end of our great war.

We confidently believe that the national debts of Europe will be doubled during the next ten years. In forty years ours *can* be wiped out by fair payment, without oppressive taxation.

CHICAGO FUR MARKET.—Badger 25@30c; Beaver @ lb $1.00@1.50; Wild Cat 25@50c; House Cat 10@42½c; Deer, winter, @ lb, 25c; Deer, red, 60c; Fisher $5.50; Fox, red, $1@2; do gray 30c; do black $30@60; do silver $20@30; do cross $4@6; Lynx $2; Martin $2@4; Mink $1@3; Muskrat, spring, 15c; do fall and winter 8@16c; Opossum 10c; Otter $4 @5; Raccoon 30@60c; Skunk 10c; Wolf, white, $1.25; do black $1.50; do prairie 50c; Wolverine $3.

Milwaukie Market.

Wheat—Receipts, 18,000 bushels. Market unchanged. Sales 5,000 bu No. 1 in store at $1 17½; 16,000 bu at $1 17¾; 4,000 bu No. 2 at $1 10¾; 37,000 bu No. 1 (buyer's option all the month) at $1 18.

Oats—Firm. Sales 600 bu No. 1 at 61c; 600 bu do delivered at 63c.

Corn—Unchanged. Sales 4,000 bu good delivered at $1 22.

Rye—Quiet. Sales 315 bu on track at 97½c.

Provisions—Firm and unchanged.

Price of Iron in 1860 and 1864.

The following table shows the comparative prices of iron per ton in the New York market in 1860 and 1861:

	1860	1864
Railroad bars	$100 00@— —	$48 50@— —
Scotch pig	50 00@— —	25 00@— —
English bars	100 00@105 00	50 00@55 00
American bars	105 00@110 00	78 00@50 00
Boiler plates	8@—	8½@—
		4@ 5

Philadelphia Metal Sales.

Iron—The market continues to have an upward tendency, and of No. 1 Anthracite, which is particularly scarce, there is very little to be had under $50 ₱ ton. A sale of 500 tons was made made on terms kept secret, and 500 tons at this rate; also, 200 tons Forge at $44. There is no Scotch Pig here in first hands, all here afloat and in store having been bought up. There is a steady demand for manufactured at full prices. We hear of contracts in the interior for 2,000@3,000 tons rails on private terms. Nails have advanced to $6 40@6 50, and extra sizes range from $7 to $8 50, less 50c ₱ keg for cash.

Lumbering.

Every preparation is making for a brisk time in the lumber business the coming season. It is estimated that about *one million dollars* worth of logs are lying on the Upper Mississippi (above this city) awaiting a spring rise to bring them down. As will be remembered, not a single log reached this place last spring. A rush may be looked for shortly after the river opens and the tributary streams are swollen. The Stillwater *Messenger* publishes a list showing that this winter's cuttings on the St. Croix waters will amount to 91,500,000 feet, equal in value, when sawed, to $1,000,000.—*St. Cloud (Minn.) Democrat, 11th.*

New York Metal Market.

Copper—Refined Ingot is in moderate demand and the market is firmer for Baltimore, sales of 50,000 lbs or which were effected on the spot at 41¼c. for Detroit, and 52c. for Portage.

Tin—Block tin is firm but less active; sales of 200 Straits Sn at 49¾c, and 15 tuns English at 47c., cash. Plates are also less active, but the stock is reduced and the market is quite firm at full previous prices.

Spelter is firm and in moderate request; sales of 10 tuns Silesian at 10½@10¾c.

Lead—Pig is firm but the market is rather quiet; sales of 20 tuns soft Spanish and English at 11c per lb., cash.

Irish Flax Crop.

The annual report of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, states that the crop of flax in 1863 was unprecedented in extent, no less than 214,000 acres having been sown. The yield per acre was also above the average, and the crop was estimated at 60,000 tons, producing to the cultivators upwards of £4,000,000. This is an immense amount to receive for a single crop in one district of the country. But, unprecedently large as the produce was, it found a ready sale at highly remunerative prices. Nor has the manufacture of linen been overdone in Belfast. On the contrary the year closed with stocks of yarns and linens reduced to the lowest point. It has been stated that when the American war is brought to a termination, the demand for linen will be much reduced. The council adduce arguments to prove that this will not be the case.

Baltimore Market.

Seeds—Demand for all descriptions slow. Clover we quote at $8 87½@9 00, Timothy at $3 80@3 90, and Flaxseed at $3,05@3.10 ₱ bushel.

Sugar—Sales were unimportant but all grades are held firmly at quotations:

Cuba and E. I. common to good refining, $13.25 @$13 75.

Cuba and E. I. common to good grocery, $13. 50@$14.

Cuba and E. I. common to prime grocery, $14. 25@$14.25.

Porto Rico, common to good grocery, $13.75@ $14.25.

Porto Rico, prime to choice grocery, $14.50 @$15.

New Orleans, fair to prime, $14@$15 25.

Refined Sugars—Yesterday the agents of the Baltimore and Maryland Steam Sugar Refineries advanced their rates ½@¾ cents on hard, ¾ cents on soft crushed, and 10 cents on syrup. Deliveries are now being made as follows:

Cracked Loaf Sugar	18¾c ₱ lb.
Do Loaf	18¾c "
Standard Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated	18¼c "
A white	17¾c "
(A) White	17¼c "
B White	17¼c "
C Extra	16¾c "

Yellow Sugars of lower grades at prices according to quality.

SYRUP IN BARRELS.

Golden Syrup	85c ₱ gal.
Whisky—No sales reported. Ohio now held at 91c.	

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were heavy and sensitive under the news from Schleswig; but the fluctuations in consols were slight. The quotations on the 3d of February were 90@90¼.

The demand for discount was to a fair extent at unchanged rates.

Gold was flowing to the Bank of England.

London, February 4, 1864.

Consols 90@90¼ for money.

Illinois Central Shares 2@22 discount: Erles 62@63.

The commercial discount market was without material change, but in the Stock Exchange yesterday there was a diminution in the demand for money, and short loans were reported at 6½@7 ₱ cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 3—P. M.

The sales of three days, including to-day (Wednesday), add up 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. The market has been irregular and rather easier; but to-day there has been more disposition to buy at the reduction.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales 5,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and importers.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Provisions steady. Beef steady. Pork steady. Bacon firm. Butter easier. Lard firm at 43@43 6d. Tallow very dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar dull and unchanged. Coffee steady. Rice inactive. Rosin quiet. Spirits turpentine firmer. Petroleum dull, at 1s 10d for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs tending upward. Sugar easier. Coffee firm. Tea quiet and firm. Rice quiet and steady. Tallow flat.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 4—P. M.

Breadstuffs firm and unchanged.
Provisions quiet and steady.
Produce quiet and steady.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—J Gibson, 1 box household goods; Chas Smith, 1 box; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 34 barrels pearls; McKee & Bro, 5 casks do; J Wood & Co, 15 bbls scrap iron; J B Canfield, 100 half barrels fish; Wm McCully & Co, 1 box; R H Jack & Co, 15 half barrels fish; L Cooper, 20 do; Joseph Ross, 10 do; E Hazleton, 20 do; J S Dilworth, 10 do; R H Jack & Co, 20 do; Wm R Burkle, 30 do; J McDevitt, 10 do; F G Walker, 48 bundles chairs; Jones, Boyd & Co, 44 blooms; J McCandless, 2 bags cloverseed; Hitchcock & Co, 120 bags and 95 sacks rye; D Howorth & Co, 5 half barrels fish; J D Drave, 10 half barrels fish; Little & Trimble, 20 do; Moreland & Conner, 50 do; Dilworth, Porter & Co, 1 car oil; McKnight & Co, 2 cars oil; Springer Harbaugh, 200 hides; L H Voight & Co, 26 sks clover seed; Buffum & Co, 17 oil barrels; F Van Gorder, 6 bbls dry apples, 2 bbls clover seed, 1 bbl butter, 17 bbls beans, 5 empty oil bbls; Wm Brice & Co, 16 sks clover seed, 16 do flax seed; J H Hillerman, 1 bx soap; L H Voight & Co, 1 bbl butter; Brown & Jones, 3 bbls butter; McDonald & Co, 25 bbls flour; F Kaiser, 3 bbls wine; Godfrey & Co, 11 sks rags; Wm Flaceo, 3 rolls leather, 1 sk hair; J W Eaton 3 hhds tobacco.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—John Woodair, 7 bbls apples, 7 do cider; Joshua Rhodes, 200 bgs barley; L H Voight & Co, 25 bbls hominy; B L Fahnestock & Co, 25 bbls oil; McKee & Bro, 256 pkgs mdse; Joshua Rhodes, 1 car barley, 240 bgs do; Liggett & Co, 150 bgs wheat; J Meyers, 9 kegs apple butter; S Lazer, 1 bbl apples; Wm P Townsend & Co, 9 casks rivits, 6 bundles wire; H Gwieg & Co; 24 spools and 3 bundles wire; B A Fahnestock & Co, 2 boxes; Lambert & Shipton, 5 doz tubs; Wade, Hampton & Co, 25 empty oil bbls; Rymer & Bro, 25 empty bxs, 4 empty bbls; W P Townsend & Co, 1 cask scrap iron, 1 cask rivits, 12 bdls wire; T McAuliff, 5 bxs scrap iron, 4 bbls do, 1 keg do, lot loose iron; Adair & Davidson, 1 bdl goods, 1 bx axles; Kerper & Co, 107 g hides, 13 dry hides, 1 bale sheep skins; H Riddle, 1 box butter; W P Weyman, 1 box indse; W Cooper, 16 bbls flour, 1 bag do; Burke & Barnes, 1 safe; Leggitt & Co, 275 sks wheat, 388 bags wheat, 70 bags oats; E S Sayers, 1 mower, knives, c bar &c; J W Hathaway, 1 do do do; J H Lynch, 1 do do do; G Schroyer, 1 do do do, to Garnett's Landing, Pa; W L Hale, (to Brownsville,) 10 do do do; John Shepherd, 100 bbls flour; Means & Coffin, 5 sks rags; Liggett & Co, 18,000 pounds wheat; Kirkpatrick & Bro, 21 sks clover seed; J Rhodes, 1 car barley; D Wallace, 150 bags oats; R L Brown & Co, 4 bxs h ware; Lippincott & Co, 1 pkg saws; J B Canfield, 19 csks pearls; Frank Van Gorder, 143 sks wheat.

Pur Allegheny Valley Railroad.—Spang & Co, 1 car load iron; Martin, Oliver & Brickle, 215 bars iron; W McKim, 50 bbls whisky; Ray & Kiel, 60 sacks oats; East Liberty Mill, 50 sacks wheat; H. B. Farrell & Co, 21 rolls leather; H C Pavitt, 79 bags oats; George Lowell, 68 do; W Bigham & Co, 10 bags flaxseed, 9 kegs butter.

FIVE OIL BARGES, (bulk,) in good condition.
Five OIL TANKS, near Kirk's oil yard, Allegheny river. For sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
fe2 150 Second street.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

OCEAN STEAMERS,

Movements of European Steamers.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	From	For
Hammonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	N. Y.
Sidon	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New York.
City of London	Feb. 10	Liverpool	New York.
Asia	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 16	Liverpool	New York.
Canada	Feb. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Feb. 23	Southampton	N. Y.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New York.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	N. Y.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	N. Y.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Feb. 21	New York	Liverpool.
City Manchester	Feb 27	New York	Liverpool.
Africa	Mar. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 2	New York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 5	N. Y.	Southampton.
City of London	Mar. 5	New York	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 9	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Mar. 12	N. Y.	Southampton.
Canada	Mar. 16	New York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Southampton.
Germania	April 2	N. Y.	Southampton.
Teutonia	April 16	N. Y.	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Creole	Feb. 24	New York	N. Orleans.
Roanoke	Feb. 24	New York	Havana.
Geo Washington	Feb 27	New York	N. Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 29	New York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Mar. 8	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Evening Star	April 2	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.

Trial Trip of the Re d'Italia.

The Italian frigate Re d'Italia returned to New York on Friday, after a sixty hour's trial trip. The nature of the experiment made was new, as the "inclination theory" had not been tried before. The bulwarks of the ship are sloped towards the top, for the purpose of lessening the oscillating influence of the armor. The conduct of the vessel at sea demonstrated the success of the plan, the rolling having been very insignificant. The speed made was thirteen knots an hour—one knot an hour more than the contract required. The vessel is preparing for her departure for Italy.

The Stores of the Great Eastern—Sale by the Sheriff.

On Saturday January 20, the first portion of the extensive stores of the steamship Great Eastern, which have been recently seized at the suit of Mr. Parry, ship-store merchant, of Leaden-Hall street, London, for a balance of upward of £5,000, were sold by auction at Liverpool, under a Sheriff's warrant, and by an order of the Court of Queen's Bench. The articles sold consisted of the exciseable stores only, and comprised about 230 dozen pint and quart bottles of ale and stout, upward of 50 dozen of champagne, 40 dozen of port and sherry, 30 dozen of claret, 25 dozen of moselle, upward of 50 dozen of Rhenish wine, in addition to other foreign wines and a large quantity of spirits; also, chests of tea, bags of coffee, barrels of sugar and molasses, spices, pepper, currants, raisins, cases of condensed milk and coffee, cigars and manufactured tobacco. Of tea there were 14 chests, containing in the whole about 620 lbs. The goods being in bond were sold subject to the purchaser paying the duty. The attendance at the sale was limited. The sale was a harvest for the purchasers, and great bargains were realized. For example, the tea, which was said to be of excellent quality, brought from 8d to 10½ ₱ lb, whilst one of the lots of ale, consisting of 40 dozen quarts, was knocked down for 10s.—*Manchester Courier.*

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st of April we will remove our MUSIC STORE to

53 Fifth street,

The house, at present, occupied by Messrs. KLEBER & BRO.

A fine assortment of

PIANOS,

on hand, presently, in

No. 51 Fifth street,

J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,
fe4 Sole Agents of Decker's Pianos.

"The Best are the Cheapest."

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They have received more prizes of gold and silver medals, diplomas at State Fairs, and high testimonials from the most celebrated musical talent of the day, than any other maker's. Warranted for five years.

WAMELINK & BARR,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh, Western Penna., St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge.
ja25

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MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

Coke, Coal and Lime.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal yard, west end of the South Commons, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, or Tyle. Having Cars of our own on the roads, both East and West, we are prepared to furnish our regular Western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiaghenny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post office, or our Coal Yard, South and West Commons, Allegheny city. ja4

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Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles,

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THOS. N. MILLER, Special Partner. [se30:tf

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